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ABSTRACT

This report presents poverty data from the 2000, 2001, and 2002 Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplements, which provide information for caledar years 1999, 2000, and 2001. The poverty rate changed from 11.3 percent in 2000 to 11.7 percent in 2001. People below the poverty thresholds numbered 31.6 million in 2000 and 32.9 million in 2001. At 16.3 percent, the poverty rate for children remained higher than that of other age groups. It did not change during 2000-01. For people age 18-64 years, the poverty rate rose from 9.6 percent to 10.1 percent between 2000-01. There were 6.4 million poor families in 2000 and 6.8 million in 2001. For non-Hispanic whites, the poverty rate and the number who were poor rose between 2000 and 2001. Poverty rates for blacks, Hispanics, and Asians and Pacific Islanders did not change between 2000-01. The poverty rate in the south increased from 12.8 to 13.5 percent between 2000-01. The poverty rate for people living in the suburbs rose from 2.8 percent in 2000 to 8.2 percent in 2001. How poverty was measured affected the perception of who was poor. Four of six experimental poverty measures showed an increase in the poverty rate from 2000-01. Two appendices present time series poverty estimates by selected characteristics, 1959 to 2001 and sample expansion and introduction of Census 2000-based population controls. (Contains 8 tables and 8 figures.) (SM)

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Poverty in the United States: 2001

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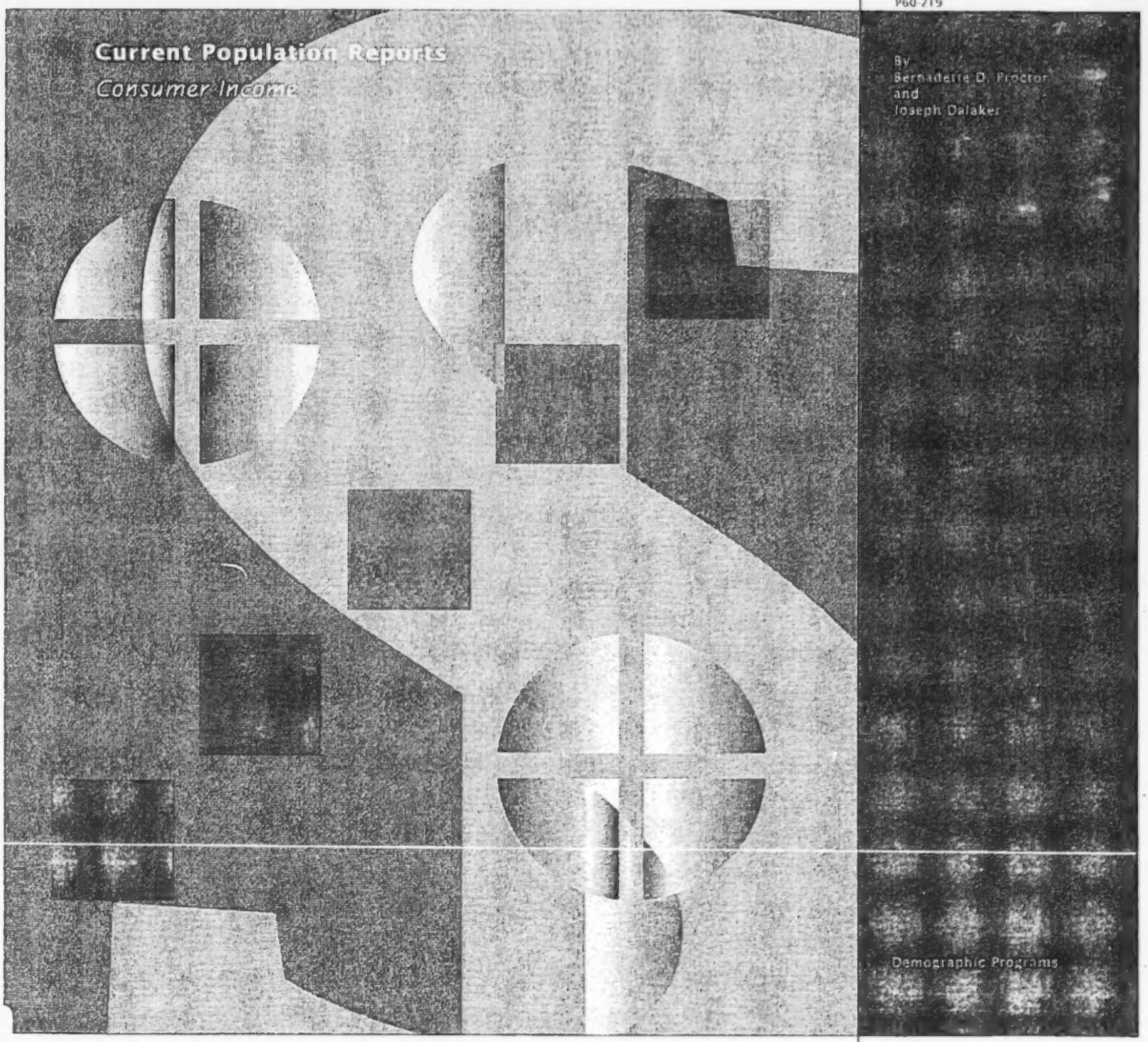

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Poverty in the United States: 2001

Issued September 2002

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Contents

TEXT

Poverty in the United States: 2001 1
- Introduction 1
- Highlights 1
- New Population Controls and Expanded Sample 1

- Poverty in the United States 2
  - Age 4
  - Race and Hispanic Origin 4
  - The Official Measure of Poverty 5
  - Nativity 6
  - Families and Unrelated Individuals 6
  - Work Experience 7
  - Region 8
  - Residence 8
  - State Poverty Data 9
  - Interpreting State Poverty Data 9

- Depth of Poverty Measures 9
  - Ratio of Income to Poverty Level 9
  - Income Deficit 11
  - Example: "Depth of Poverty" Measures 12

- Experimental Poverty Measures 13
  - Official and Experimental Poverty Measures: How Do They Differ? 14

- Notes, Additional Data, and Users' Comments 19
  - CPS Data Collection 19
  - Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 20
  - Additional Data and Contacts 20
  - Comments 20

TEXT TABLES

1. People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2000 and 2001 3
2. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999, 2000, and 2001 7
3. Work Experience During the Year for People 16 Years Old and Over: 2001 8
4. Percent of People in Poverty by State: 1999, 2000, and 2001 10
5. Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Threshold for People by Selected Characteristics: 2001 12
6. Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2001 13
7. Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999 to 2001 15
8. Experimental Poverty Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2001 16

FIGURES

1. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2001 2
2. Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2001 4
3. Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001 6
4. Poverty Rates of People in Families by Family Type and Presence of Workers: 2001 8
5. States With Significant Changes in 2-Year-Average Poverty Rates: 1999-2000 to 2000-01 11
6. Experimental Poverty Rates for Individuals by Type of Family: 2001 17
7. Experimental Poverty Rates by Age: 2001 18
8. Experimental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2001 19

APPENDIXES

A. Time Series Poverty Estimates 21
   A-1. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001 21
   A-2. Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001 26
   A-3. Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2001 31

B. Sample Expansion and Introduction of Census 2000-Based Population Controls 32
   Introduction 32
   CPS Sample Expansion: Effects on Poverty Data 32
   Census 2000 Population Controls: Effects on Poverty Data 32
   B-1. Effect of CPS Sample Expansion on Estimates of People and Families in Poverty: 2000 33
   B-2. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate by State: 2000 34
   B-3. People and Families in Poverty in 2000, Estimated With Census 2000-Based and 1990-Based Population Controls 35

Poverty in the United States: 2001

INTRODUCTION

Poverty data offer an important way to evaluate the nation's economic well-being. Because poor people in the United States are too diverse to be characterized along any one dimension, this report illustrates how poverty rates vary by selected characteristics—age, race and Hispanic origin, nativity, family composition, work experience, and geography. These data reveal how many people were poor and how the poverty population has changed. A description of the official measure of poverty may be found on page 5.

Whether one is in poverty or not provides but one perspective on economic well-being. This report discusses as well the extent of poverty (page 9) and more comprehensive experimental measures of poverty that account for noncash benefits (such as food stamps) and taxes (such as the Earned Income Credit) in income (page 13).

The estimates in this report are based on interviewing a sample of the population. Respondents provide answers to the best of their ability, but as with all surveys, the estimates may differ from the actual values.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The poverty rate in 2001 was 11.7 percent, up from 11.3 percent in 2000.
- In 2001, people below the poverty thresholds numbered 32.9 million, a figure 1.3 million higher than the 31.6 million poor in 2000.
- At 16.3 percent, the poverty rate for children remained higher than that of other age groups, but did not change between 2000 and 2001.
- For people 18 to 64 years old, the poverty rate rose to 10.1 percent in 2001, up from 9.6 percent in 2000.
- In 2001, there were 6.8 million poor families (9.2 percent), up from 6.4 million (8.7 percent) in 2000.
- For non-Hispanic Whites, the poverty rate rose between 2000 and 2001 (from 7.4 percent to 7.8 percent), as did the number who were poor (from 14.4 million to 15.3 million). Poverty rates for Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians and Pacific Islanders did not change between 2000 and 2001. However, the number of poor Hispanics rose to

NEW POPULATION CONTROLS AND EXPANDED SAMPLE

The estimates in this report are based on the 2000, 2001, and 2002 Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplements (CPS ADS) and provide information for calendar years 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively. These estimates use population estimates based on Census 2000. Earlier reports presenting data for calendar years 1993 through 2000 used population estimates based on the 1990 census.

In 2001, the Census Bureau tested a sample expansion of 28,000 households to the CPS ADS. The sample expansion was officially implemented in the estimates presented here. It is primarily designed to improve the reliability of state estimates of children's health insurance coverage, but the larger sample size also improves the reliability of national estimates of other topics.

Because results presented in this report from the 2001 survey have been recalculated based on the expanded sample and the Census 2000-based weights, they may differ slightly from earlier estimates that did not incorporate the sample expansion and were based on the 1990 census. Appendix B presents more detail on the introduction of the sample expansion and new population controls based on Census 2000.

All statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Further information on the source and accuracy of the estimates is at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.

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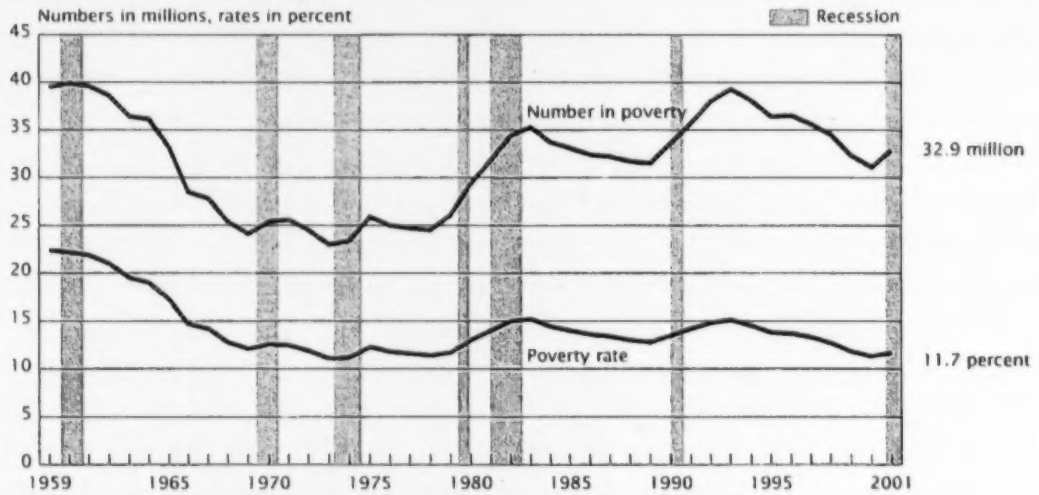
Figure 1.
Number of Poor and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2001



Note: The data points represent the midpoints of the respective years. The latest recession began in March 2001.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960-2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

8.0 million in 2001, up from 7.7 million in 2000.[1]

- The poverty rate in the South increased from 12.8 percent in 2000 to 13.5 percent in 2001. The poverty rates in the Northeast, Midwest, and West did not change.
- The poverty rate for people living in the suburbs rose from 7.8 percent in 2000 to 8.2 percent in 2001; the poverty rate did not change in central cities or in nonmetropolitan areas.[2]
- How poverty is measured affects one's perception of who is poor. Six experimental measures showed lower poverty rates for children, Blacks, and people in female-householder families than under the official measure, while poverty rates for those 65 and over varied greatly according to how medical expenses were taken into account.
- Four of six experimental poverty measures showed an increase in the poverty rate from 2000 to 2001, while two showed no change.

POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

The poverty rate and the number of poor both rose in 2001, to 11.7 percent and 32.9 million, up from 11.3 percent and 31.6 million in 2000. These increases coincided with a recession that began in March 2001.[3] The increase in the poverty rate in 2001 was the first year-to-year increase since 1991-92. Figure 1 displays poverty rates and the number of poor over time, beginning with 1959, the first year for which poverty statistics are available. Table 1 presents the number of poor and poverty rates in 2000 and 2001 for many demographic groups and shows which groups had statistically significant changes.

[1] Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap slightly with data for the Black population and for the Asian and Pacific Islander population. Based on the 2002 Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplement, 3.7 percent of the Black population and 2.4 percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population were of Hispanic origin. For the poor population, Hispanics made up 4.7 percent of Blacks and 2.5 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders (a percentage similar to the total Asian and Pacific Islander population). Despite the sample expansion, single-year data for the American Indian and Alaska Native population are not shown in this report because of their small sample size in the 2002 Current Population Survey Annual Demographic Supplement.

[2] In this report, "suburbs" refers to metropolitan areas outside central cities.

[3] According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, a recession started in March 2001. For more information about the recession, go to *www.nber.org*.

Table 1.
People and Families in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2000 and 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

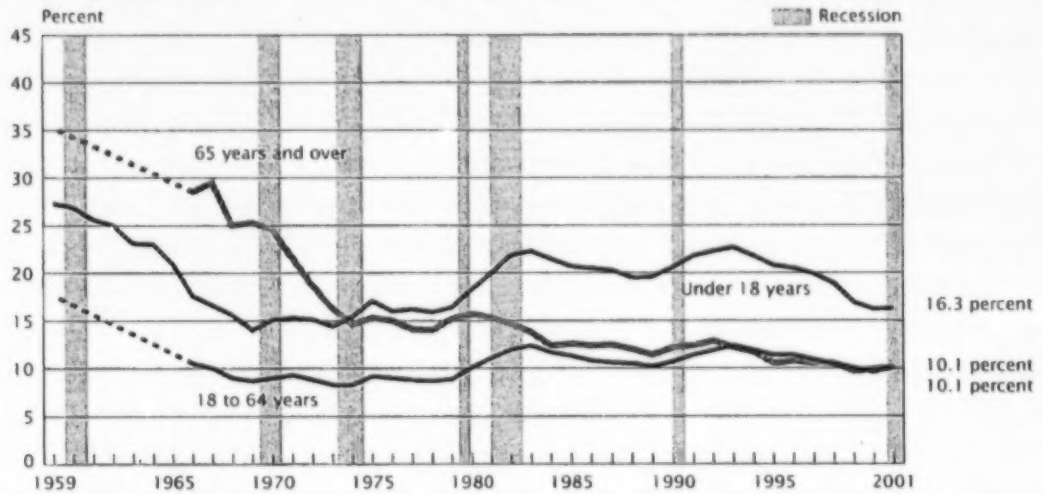
Characteristic	2001 below poverty				2000 below poverty[1]				Difference (2001 minus 2000)[2]			
	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)
PEOPLE												
Total	**32,907**	**644**	**11.7**	**0.2**	**31,581**	**633**	**11.3**	**0.2**	***1,325**	**669**	***0.4**	**0.2**
Family Status												
In families	23,215	551	9.9	0.2	22,347	542	9.6	0.2	*868	623	*0.3	0.3
Householder	6,813	172	9.2	0.2	6,400	165	8.7	0.2	*413	192	*0.5	0.3
Related children under 18	11,175	323	15.6	0.5	11,005	321	15.6	0.5	170	367	0.1	0.5
Related children under 6	4,188	207	18.2	1.0	4,066	204	17.8	0.9	121	235	0.4	1.1
In unrelated subfamilies	466	82	39.8	7.6	581	45	41.2	3.7	*-116	78	–1.4	7.2
Reference person	172	50	36.4	11.4	223	27	39.0	5.6	*-50	48	–2.7	10.8
Children under 18	292	57	44.6	9.8	348	62	43.7	8.8	–57	68	0.9	10.6
Unrelated individual	9,226	207	19.9	0.5	8,653	199	19.0	0.5	*573	213	*0.9	0.5
Male	3,833	122	17.3	0.6	3,426	115	15.7	0.6	*407	124	*1.6	0.6
Female	5,393	149	22.3	0.7	5,227	146	22.0	0.7	*165	155	0.3	0.7
Race[3] and Hispanic Origin												
White	22,739	546	9.9	0.2	21,645	534	9.5	0.2	*1,094	616	*0.4	0.3
Non-Hispanic	15,271	454	7.8	0.2	14,366	441	7.4	0.2	*905	511	*0.4	0.3
Black	8,136	300	22.7	0.8	7,982	297	22.5	0.8	154	313	0.1	0.9
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,275	129	10.2	1.0	1,258	129	9.9	1.0	17	135	0.3	1.1
Hispanic[4]	7,997	300	21.4	0.8	7,747	295	21.5	0.8	*250	249	–0.1	0.7
Age												
Under 18 years	11,733	329	16.3	0.5	11,587	328	16.2	0.5	146	344	0.1	0.5
18 to 64 years	17,760	483	10.1	0.3	16,671	469	9.6	0.3	*1,089	500	*0.5	0.3
65 years and over	3,414	129	10.1	0.4	3,323	127	9.9	0.4	91	134	0.2	0.4
Nativity												
Native	27,698	597	11.1	0.2	26,680	587	10.8	0.2	*1,018	621	*0.3	0.3
Foreign born	5,209	308	16.1	1.0	4,901	299	15.4	0.9	307	319	0.6	1.0
Naturalized citizen	1,186	148	9.9	1.2	1,060	140	9.0	1.2	126	151	0.9	1.3
Not a citizen	4,023	271	19.7	1.3	3,841	265	19.2	1.3	181	281	0.5	1.4
Region												
Northeast	5,687	266	10.7	0.5	5,474	261	10.3	0.5	212	277	0.4	0.5
Midwest	5,966	278	9.4	0.4	5,916	274	9.3	0.4	50	290	-	0.5
South	13,515	458	13.5	0.5	12,705	444	12.8	0.5	*810	473	*0.7	0.5
West	7,739	364	12.1	0.6	7,485	358	11.8	0.6	254	379	0.2	0.6
Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	25,446	575	11.1	0.3	24,603	566	10.8	0.3	*843	598	*0.3	0.3
Inside central cities	13,394	427	16.5	0.5	13,257	425	16.3	0.5	137	447	0.2	0.6
Outside central cities	12,052	406	8.2	0.3	11,346	394	7.8	0.3	*706	420	*0.4	0.3
Outside metropolitan areas	7,460	394	14.2	0.8	6,978	382	13.4	0.7	*482	407	0.8	0.8
FAMILIES												
Total	**6,813**	**172**	**9.2**	**0.2**	**6,400**	**165**	**8.7**	**0.2**	***413**	**192**	***0.5**	**0.3**
White	4,579	135	7.4	0.2	4,333	131	7.1	0.2	*246	158	*0.4	0.3
Non-Hispanic	3,051	108	5.7	0.2	2,896	105	5.4	0.2	*155	125	*0.3	0.2
Black	1,829	81	20.7	1.0	1,686	78	19.3	0.9	*144	91	*1.4	1.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	234	28	7.8	1.0	233	28	7.8	1.0	-	32	-	1.1
Hispanic[4]	1,649	77	19.4	0.9	1,540	74	19.2	1.0	*109	72	0.2	0.9
Type of Family												
Married-couple	2,760	102	4.9	0.2	2,637	99	4.7	0.2	*124	115	*0.2	0.2
White	2,242	91	4.5	0.2	2,181	89	4.4	0.2	61	107	0.1	0.2
Non-Hispanic	1,477	73	3.3	0.2	1,435	72	3.2	0.2	42	85	0.1	0.2
Black	328	33	7.8	0.8	266	30	6.3	0.7	*62	36	*1.4	0.9
Asian and Pacific Islander	156	23	6.6	1.0	142	22	5.9	0.9	13	26	0.7	1.1
Hispanic[4]	799	53	13.8	0.9	772	52	14.2	1.0	26	50	–0.4	0.9
Female householder, no husband present	3,470	116	26.4	1.0	3,278	112	25.4	0.9	*191	130	1.0	1.1
White	1,939	84	22.4	1.1	1,820	81	21.2	1.0	*118	98	1.2	1.2
Non-Hispanic	1,305	68	19.0	1.1	1,226	66	17.8	1.0	*80	79	1.2	1.2
Black	1,351	69	35.2	2.0	1,300	68	34.3	2.0	51	78	0.9	2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	61	14	14.6	3.6	81	16	22.2	5.0	*-20	18	*-7.6	5.1
Hispanic[4]	711	50	37.0	2.9	664	48	36.4	3.0	*47	46	0.6	2.8
Male householder, no wife present	583	45	13.1	1.1	485	41	11.3	1.0	*98	49	*1.8	1.2
White	398	37	11.7	1.1	332	34	10.1	1.1	*66	42	*1.6	1.3
Non-Hispanic	270	30	10.3	1.2	236	28	9.2	1.2	34	35	1.1	1.4
Black	150	23	19.4	3.1	120	20	16.3	3.0	*31	24	3.1	3.5
Asian and Pacific Islander	17	8	9.1	4.2	10	6	5.4	3.1	7	8	3.7	4.2
Hispanic[4]	139	22	17.0	2.9	104	19	13.6	2.6	*35	19	*3.5	2.6

-Represents zero. *Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.
For explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.

[1]Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2]As a result of rounding, some differences may appear to be slightly higher or lower than the differences of the reported rates.
[3]Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives are not shown separately in this table because of the small sample of that population.
[4]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Figure 2.
Poverty Rates by Age: 1959 to 2001



Note: The data points represent the midpoints of the respective years. The latest recession began in March 2001.
Data for people 18 to 64 and 65 and older are not available from 1960 to 1965.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960-2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Age

In 2001, the poverty rate for all children under 18 years of age was 16.3 percent, higher than the rates for people 18 to 64 years old and 65 and over (10.1 percent for each). People 18 to 64 years old accounted for most of the net change between 2000 and 2001; both their number of poor and poverty rate increased (17.8 million and 10.1 percent in 2001, up from 16.7 million and 9.6 percent in 2000).

In 2001, 11.7 million children, or 16.3 percent, were poor. Children represent a disproportionate share of the poor (35.7 percent) as they are only one-fourth (25.6 percent) of the total population. However, their poverty rate and number of poor were unchanged from 2000.

Children under 6 have been particularly vulnerable to poverty. In 2001, the poverty rate for related children under 6 years of age was 18.2 percent, unchanged from 2000. Of children under 6 living in families with a female householder, no spouse present, 48.9 percent were poor, over five times the rate of their counterparts in married-couple families (9.2 percent).

Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2001, the poverty rate was 7.8 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 22.7 percent for Blacks, and 10.2 percent for Asians and Pacific Islanders. For Hispanics (who may be of any race), the poverty rate was 21.4 percent.[4] Non-Hispanic Whites showed increases in both the number of poor and poverty rate: 15.3 million non-Hispanic Whites, or 7.8 percent, were poor in 2001, up from 14.4 million and 7.4 percent in 2000, respectively. Even though the poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites was lower than that for the other racial and ethnic groups, 46.4 percent of the poor were non-Hispanic White. Non-Hispanic Whites together with Hispanic Whites made up about two-thirds of the poor (69.1 percent).

The poverty rate for Blacks in 2001, 22.7 percent, did not change from 2000 and also was not different from the lowest ever measured (in 2000 and 1999); however, the poverty rate for Blacks remained higher than the rates for people of other racial and ethnic groups in 2001.[5]

[4] Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for both the Hispanic population and Asian and Pacific Islander (API) population because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socio-economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. In addition, the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the API sample to national totals. For further information, see *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm*.

[5] Poverty data are available for Blacks beginning with 1959, for Hispanics in 1972, for non-Hispanic Whites in 1973, and Asians and Pacific Islanders in 1987.

The Official Measure of Poverty

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor (see the matrix below).

Poverty Thresholds in 2001 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Dollars)

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual):									
Under 65 years	9,214								
65 years and over	8,494								
Two people									
Householder under 65 years	11,859	12,207							
Householder 65 years and over	10,705	12,161							
Three people	13,853	14,255	14,269						
Four people	18,267	18,586	17,960	18,022					
Five people	22,029	22,349	21,665	21,135	20,812				
Six people	25,337	25,438	24,914	24,411	23,664	23,221			
Seven people	29,154	29,336	28,708	28,271	27,456	26,505	25,462		
Eight people	32,606	32,894	32,302	31,783	31,047	30,112	29,140	28,893	
Nine people or more	39,223	39,413	38,889	38,449	37,726	36,732	35,833	35,610	34,238

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, medicaid, and food stamps).

Example: Suppose Family A consists of five people: two children, their mother, father, and great-aunt. Family A's poverty threshold in 2001 was $21,665. Suppose also that each member had the following income in 2001:

Mother	$10,000
Father	5,000
Great-aunt	10,000
First child	0
Second child	0
Total:	$25,000

Since their total family income, $25,000 was greater than their threshold ($21,665), the family would not be considered "poor" according to the official poverty measure.

While the thresholds in some sense represent families' needs, the official poverty measure should be interpreted as a statistical yardstick rather than as a complete description of what people and families need to live. Moreover, many of the government's aid programs use different dollar amounts as eligibility criteria.

Poverty rates and the number of poor are one important way of examining people's well-being. Other more detailed measures of poverty are considered in the sections "Depth of Poverty Measures" and "Experimental Poverty Measures."

For a history of the official poverty measure, see "The Development of the Orshansky Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure," by Gordon Fisher, at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas/papers/orshansky.html*.

Weighted average thresholds: Some data users want a summary of the 48 thresholds to get a general sense of the "poverty line." These average thresholds provide that summary, but they are not used to compute poverty data.

One person	$9,039
Two people	11,569
Three people	14,128
Four people	18,104
Five people	21,405
Six people	24,195
Seven people	27,517
Eight people	30,627
Nine people or more	36,286

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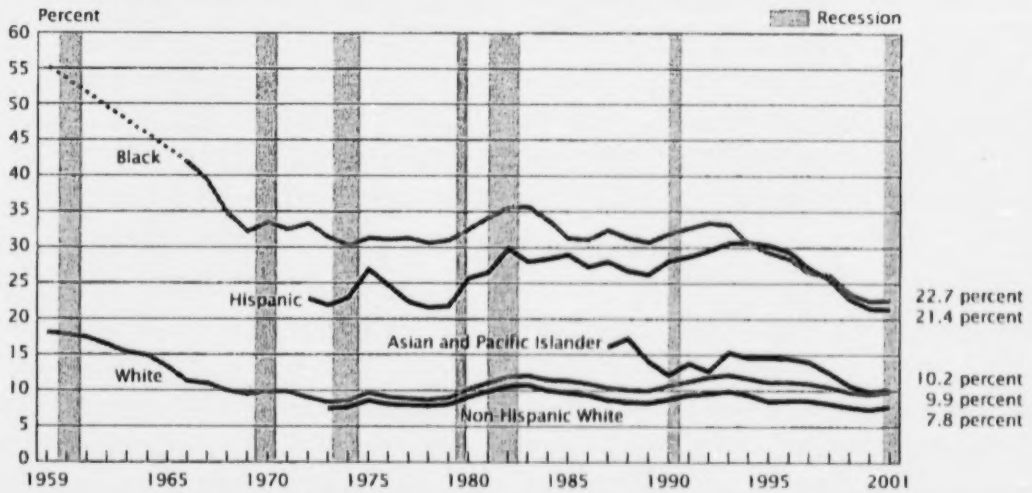
Figure 3.
Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001



Note: The data points represent the midpoints of the respective years. The latest recession began in March 2001.
Data for Blacks are not available from 1960 to 1965. Data for the other race and Hispanic origin groups are shown from the first year available.
Hispanics may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960-2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Despite its recent expansion to 78,000 households nationwide, the Annual Demographic Supplement to the Current Population Survey is not large enough to produce reliable annual estimates for American Indians and Alaska Natives. However, Table 2 displays 3-year averages of the number of poor American Indians and Alaska Natives and their 3-year-average poverty rate and provides 3-year-average poverty statistics for the other groups for comparison.[6] For 1999-2001, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives was 24.5 percent, with 0.8 million poor. This poverty rate was higher than the poverty rates for non-Hispanic Whites, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics, but not different from the rate for Blacks. American Indians and Alaska Natives were the only group to show a decline when the 2000-2001 average was compared with 1999-2000.

Nativity

The foreign born experienced no change in their poverty rate or number of poor between 2000 and 2001 (16.1 percent, or 5.2 million, were poor in 2001). Of the foreign-born population, three in eight (36.9 percent) were naturalized citizens, and the rest were non-citizens.[7]

While the poverty rate for the foreign-born population as a whole was higher than the rate for the native population (11.1 percent), the rate for foreign-born naturalized citizens (9.9 percent) was lower than the rate for natives.

Among naturalized citizens, both the poverty rate (9.9 percent) and number of poor in 2001 (1.2 million) were unchanged from 2000. Among noncitizens, 4.0 million, or 19.7 percent, were poor in 2001, also unchanged from 2000. The native population, however, had increases from 2000 to 2001 in both their poverty rate (from 10.8 percent to 11.1 percent) and number of poor (from 26.7 million to 27.7 million).

Families and Unrelated Individuals

The poverty rate for families increased to 9.2 percent in 2001, up from the 26-year-low measured

[6] Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) because the AIAN population consist of groups that differ in economic characteristics. The CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the AIAN sample to national totals. For further information, see *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm.*

[7] Natives are defined as people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying areas of the United States, and those born in a foreign country but who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All others are foreign-born regardless of date of entry into the United States or citizenship status. The Current Population Survey, the source of these data, does not extend to Puerto Rico or to the outlying areas of the United States, and thus those living there are excluded from the official poverty statistics.

Table 2.
Number of Poor and Poverty Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1999, 2000, and 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	3-year average 1999-2001		Average 2000-01		Average 1999-2000		Difference in 2-year moving averages[1]	
	Value	90-percent C.I. (±)	Value	90-percent C.I. (±)	Value	90-percent C.I. (±)	Value	90-percent C.I. (±)
PERCENT								
All races	11.6	0.2	11.5	0.2	11.6	0.2	–0.1	0.2
White	9.7	0.2	9.7	0.2	9.7	0.2	-	0.2
Non-Hispanic	7.6	0.2	7.6	0.2	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Black	22.9	0.7	22.6	0.7	23.1	0.8	–0.5	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	24.5	2.3	22.5	2.4	26.0	2.8	*–3.5	2.5
Asian and Pacific Islander	10.3	0.8	10.1	0.9	10.3	1.0	–0.2	0.9
Hispanic[2]	21.9	0.7	21.5	0.7	22.1	0.9	–0.6	0.7
NUMBER								
All races	32,426	508	32,244	543	32,186	621	58	553
White	22,184	414	22,192	444	21,907	511	285	467
Non-Hispanic	14,791	343	14,819	368	14,551	422	268	387
Black	8,186	235	8,059	254	8,212	286	–153	260
American Indian and Alaska Native	783	81	726	85	796	100	–70	92
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,272	101	1,266	110	1,271	122	–5	112
Hispanic[2]	7,873	256	7,872	270	7,811	310	61	255

-Represents zero. *Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.
For explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.

[1]As a result of rounding, some differences may appear to be slightly higher or lower than the difference of the reported rates.
[2]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

in 2000 (8.7 percent). In 2001, 6.8 million families were poor, up from 6.4 million in 2000. The number and percent of non-Hispanic White families (3.1 million and 5.7 percent, respectively) and Black families (1.8 million and 20.7 percent, respectively) who were poor in 2001 were above the corresponding 2000 levels. For Hispanic families, the number of poor rose from 1.5 million in 2000 to 1.6 million in 2001, but their poverty rate did not change (19.4 percent).

The number of poor and the poverty rate of married-couple families increased from 2.6 million and 4.7 percent in 2000 to 2.8 million and 4.9 percent in 2001. Black married-couple families were the only racial and ethnic group to have an increase in both their number of poor and poverty rate from 2000 to 2001.

Families with a female householder and no husband present experienced an increase in the number of poor (from 3.3 million in 2000 to 3.5 million in 2001), but not their poverty rate (26.4 percent in 2001). Of those female-householder families, the number of poor non-Hispanic White and Hispanic families increased, whereas Asian and Pacific Islander families experienced a decrease in their number of poor as well as their poverty rate.

In 2001, families with a male householder, no spouse present had an increase in both the number of poor and poverty rate (from 0.5 million and 11.3 percent in 2000 to 0.6 million and 13.1 percent in 2001). Of those male-householder families, Hispanic families saw an increase in their poverty rate; however, the number of poor increased for both Black and Hispanic families.

For unrelated individuals, or people not living with any relatives, the number of poor increased (to 9.2 million in 2001) as did the poverty rate (19.9 percent in 2001). Most of the 0.9 percentage point overall net increase occurred among male unrelated individuals, whose poverty rate was 17.3 percent in 2001, up from 15.7 percent in 2000. The poverty rate for female unrelated individuals was unchanged in 2001 (22.3 percent). Even though men accounted for most of the net increase in poverty among unrelated individuals, most poor unrelated individuals were women (58.5 percent).

Work Experience

People who worked at any time during the year had a lower poverty rate than nonworkers (5.6 percent compared with 20.6 percent), but among poor people, many worked either part-time or part-year (see

Table 3). Of poor people 16 years of age and older, 38.3 percent worked, but only 11.5 percent worked full-time year-round. In contrast, 69.4 percent of all people 16 years old and over worked, and 46.1 percent worked full-time, year-round.

The poverty rates just discussed described workers and nonworkers from the individual's perspective. But the poverty status of a person who lives with relatives is not just determined by personal income, but by the total income of all of the family members. Thus, one family member's work experience affects the poverty status of all the other members of that family. Therefore, Figure 4 shows poverty rates of people by what type of family they lived in and by whether any of their family members worked.

Figure 4 shows lower poverty rates for family members living with at least one worker than for family members living with no workers—7.6 percent compared with 30.5 percent. The same pattern held when families were classified by family type.

Region

The South had the highest poverty rate in 2001 (13.5 percent), which was higher than its rate of 12.8 percent in 2000. From 1995 to 1999, poverty rates of the South and West were statistically indistinguishable from each other. The poverty rates for the Northeast, Midwest, and West remained unchanged in 2001—9.4 percent for the Midwest, 10.7 percent for the Northeast, and 12.1 percent for the West. The South also experienced an increase in the number of poor, to 13.5 million in 2001, up from 12.7 million in 2000. The South had a disproportionately large share of the nation's poor: 41.1 percent of the poor lived in the South in 2001, compared with 35.7 percent of all people.

Residence

The poverty rate increased in metropolitan areas outside central cities ("suburbs"), from 7.8 percent in 2000 to 8.2 percent in 2001. For people living inside central cities, the poverty rate was 16.5 percent in 2001, unchanged from 2000. A disproportionate share of poor people lived inside central cities: 40.7 percent compared with 28.9 percent of all people. Taking suburbs and central cities together, the poverty rate for people in metropolitan areas was

Table 3.
Work Experience During the Year for People 16 Years Old and Over: 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Below poverty	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)
All workers	151,042	8,530	342	5.6	0.2
Worked full-time year-round	100,357	2,567	190	2.6	0.2
Not full-time year-round	50,685	5,964	288	11.8	0.5
Did not work	66,534	13,715	429	20.6	0.6

For explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

Figure 4.
Poverty Rates of People in Families by Family Type and Presence of Workers: 2001

(Percent)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

11.1 percent in 2001, up from 10.8 percent in 2000.

Among those living outside metropolitan areas, the number of poor rose to 7.5 million in 2001, up from 7.0 million in 2000. This increase did not translate into a higher poverty rate; 14.2 percent were poor in 2001.

State Poverty Data

Table 4 contains poverty rates for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States using 3-year averages covering 1999 to 2001 to improve the statistical reliability of the estimates. (See the text box "Interpreting State Poverty Data" on this page.) Readers should be aware that although New Mexico appeared to have the highest poverty rate in Table 4 (18.8 percent), it was not statistically different from the rates for Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, though it was higher than the rates for the other states. Similarly, the 3-year-average poverty rate for New Hampshire, even though it looked lowest (6.2 percent), was not statistically different from that of four other states—Minnesota, Maryland, Connecticut, and Iowa though it was lower than the rate in the other 45 states and the District of Columbia.

To compare changes in poverty rates at the state level, the Census Bureau recommends using 2-year moving averages (2000-2001 and 1999-2000). Based on this approach, Figure 5 shows that two states—South Carolina and Utah—showed increases while four states—California, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Nevada—showed declines in their poverty rates.

DEPTH OF POVERTY MEASURES

While categorizing people as "poor" and "nonpoor" is one summary of economic position, in reality economic situations fall into a much broader spectrum. Two "depth of poverty" measures more fully reflect the distribution of people's economic well-being. The ratio of income to poverty compares a family's income with its poverty threshold, and expresses that comparison as a fraction. The income deficit tells how many dollars a family's income is below its poverty threshold. These measures illustrate how the composition of the low income population varies by the severity of poverty.

Ratio of Income to Poverty Level

In 2001, the number of "severely poor" people—defined as those with family incomes below one-half their poverty threshold—rose to 13.4 million (4.8 percent), from 12.6 million (4.5 percent) in 2000 (see Table 5). The severely poor represented 40.8 percent of the poor population in 2001, unchanged from 2000.

The number and percent of "near poor" (people with incomes at or above their threshold but below 125 percent of their threshold) remained unchanged in 2001, at 12.4 million and 4.4 percent, respectively.

While some demographic groups make up similar shares of the population at varying degrees of poverty, others are unevenly distributed. Table 5 presents the number of people and percentage below multiples of their poverty threshold—those below 50 percent of poverty ("Under 0.50"), those in poverty ("Under 1.00") and those below 125 percent of poverty ("Under 1.25"). Among people aged 65 and over, 2.2 percent were below 50 percent of their poverty threshold, compared with 4.8 percent for all people. However,

Interpreting State Poverty Data

Poverty estimates for states are not as reliable as national estimates. These state poverty rate estimates are intended to provide a sense of the ranges within which the poverty rates probably exist. We recommend using caution when comparing poverty rate estimates across states because their variability is high.

Why show averages? Why not show the latest year alone?

Averaging poverty rates over several years improves the estimates' reliability. An estimate's reliability is measured by a 90-percent confidence interval: the smaller the confidence interval, the more reliable the estimate. For instance, using 2001 data alone, Alabama had a confidence interval of +/- 1.98 percentage points around its poverty rate, but using a 3-year average, the confidence interval decreased to +/- 1.55 percentage points. For more information on confidence intervals, see the CPS Source and Accuracy Statement at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.

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Table 4.
Percent of People in Poverty by State: 1999, 2000, and 2001

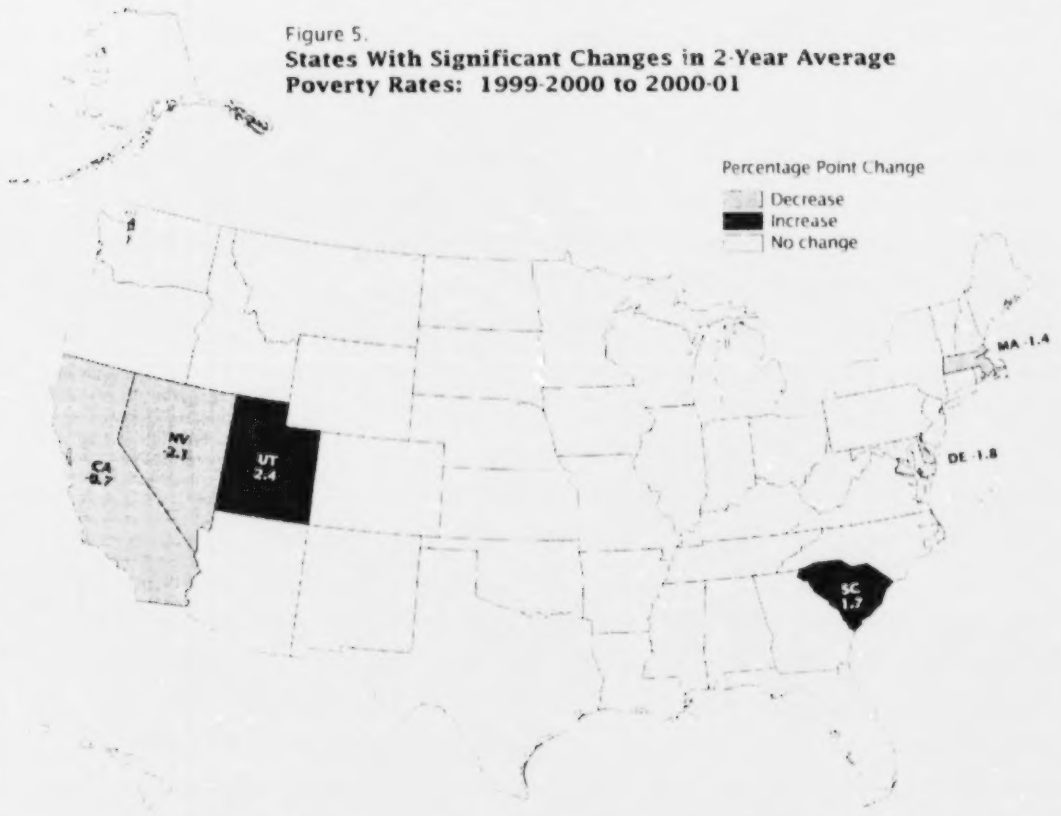
State	3-year average 1999-2001		Average 2000-01		Average 1999-2000		Difference in 2-year moving averages	
	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)
United States	**11.6**	**0.2**	**11.5**	**0.2**	**11.6**	**0.2**	**–0.1**	**0.2**
Alabama	14.8	1.5	14.6	1.6	14.3	1.9	0.3	1.8
Alaska	7.9	1.2	8.1	1.2	7.6	1.4	0.5	1.3
Arizona	12.9	1.5	13.2	1.7	11.9	1.8	1.2	1.6
Arkansas	16.3	1.7	17.1	1.9	15.6	2.0	1.6	1.8
California	13.1	0.7	12.6	0.7	13.4	0.8	*–0.7	0.7
Colorado	9.0	1.1	9.2	1.2	9.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Connecticut	7.4	1.1	7.5	1.1	7.4	1.4	0.1	1.3
Delaware	8.5	1.3	7.6	1.3	9.4	1.7	*–1.8	1.5
District of Columbia	16.1	1.8	16.7	1.9	15.0	2.1	1.7	2.0
Florida	12.0	0.8	11.9	0.9	11.7	1.0	0.2	0.9
Georgia	12.6	1.4	12.5	1.5	12.5	1.7	0.1	1.5
Hawaii	10.4	1.4	10.2	1.4	9.9	1.7	0.3	1.6
Idaho	12.7	1.5	12.0	1.6	13.3	1.9	–1.3	1.6
Illinois	10.2	0.9	10.4	0.9	10.3	1.0	0.1	0.9
Indiana	7.9	1.1	8.5	1.1	7.6	1.3	0.9	1.2
Iowa	7.7	1.1	7.8	1.2	7.8	1.4	-	1.3
Kansas	10.1	1.3	9.1	1.2	10.1	1.7	–1.1	1.6
Kentucky	12.4	1.4	12.6	1.5	12.3	1.8	0.2	1.6
Louisiana	17.5	1.7	16.7	1.8	18.2	2.2	–1.5	1.9
Maine	10.3	1.3	10.2	1.2	10.3	1.7	–0.1	1.6
Maryland	7.3	1.1	7.3	1.1	7.3	1.4	-	1.3
Massachusetts	10.2	1.1	9.4	1.1	10.8	1.4	*–1.4	1.2
Michigan	9.7	0.9	9.6	1.0	9.8	1.1	–0.2	0.9
Minnesota	6.8	1.0	6.5	1.0	6.5	1.3	-	1.2
Mississippi	16.8	1.8	17.1	1.9	15.6	2.1	1.6	1.9
Missouri	10.2	1.3	9.4	1.2	10.4	1.7	–1.0	1.5
Montana	14.4	1.7	13.7	1.8	15.0	2.1	–1.3	1.8
Nebraska	9.7	1.3	9.0	1.3	9.8	1.7	–0.8	1.5
Nevada	9.0	1.2	7.9	1.2	10.0	1.6	*–2.1	1.4
New Hampshire	6.2	1.1	5.5	1.0	6.1	1.4	–0.6	1.4
New Jersey	7.7	0.8	7.7	0.9	7.6	1.0	0.1	0.9
New Mexico	18.8	1.9	17.7	2.1	19.2	2.3	–1.5	2.0
New York	14.1	0.8	14.0	0.8	14.0	0.9	-	0.8
North Carolina	12.9	1.2	12.5	1.2	13.1	1.4	–0.6	1.2
North Dakota	12.4	1.5	12.1	1.5	11.7	1.8	0.4	1.7
Ohio	10.8	0.9	10.3	1.0	11.0	1.1	–0.7	1.0
Oklahoma	14.3	1.5	15.0	1.7	13.9	1.9	1.1	1.6
Oregon	11.8	1.4	11.3	1.4	11.7	1.8	–0.4	1.6
Pennsylvania	9.2	0.8	9.1	0.8	9.0	1.0	0.1	0.9
Rhode Island	10.0	1.3	9.9	1.2	10.1	1.6	–0.2	1.5
South Carolina	12.7	1.5	13.1	1.5	11.4	1.8	*1.7	1.7
South Dakota	9.0	1.2	9.6	1.3	9.2	1.5	0.3	1.3
Tennessee	13.2	1.5	13.8	1.7	12.7	1.9	1.1	1.7
Texas	15.2	0.9	15.2	1.0	15.4	1.1	–0.2	0.9
Utah	8.0	1.1	9.1	1.3	6.7	1.3	*2.4	1.2
Vermont	9.8	1.3	9.9	1.3	9.8	1.7	-	1.6
Virginia	8.0	1.1	8.1	1.2	8.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Washington	10.4	1.3	10.8	1.4	10.2	1.6	0.6	1.5
West Virginia	15.6	1.5	15.6	1.6	15.2	1.9	0.4	1.7
Wisconsin	8.6	1.1	8.6	1.1	8.9	1.4	–0.3	1.3
Wyoming	10.3	1.4	9.7	1.4	11.2	1.8	–1.5	1.5

-Represents zero.
*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

For explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

Figure 5.
States With Significant Changes in 2-Year Average Poverty Rates: 1999-2000 to 2000-01



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

among the elderly, the proportion below 125 percent of poverty (16.6 percent) was not different than the proportion for all people (16.1 percent). Since people 65 and over and the total population had similar percentages below 125 percent of poverty, but the older population was more sparsely populated among the severely poor, the older population therefore was more highly concentrated near or above their poverty thresholds.

Income Deficit

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged $7,231 in 2001 (see Table 6), unchanged from 2000.[*]

The average income deficit was greater for poor families with a female householder with no husband present ($7,692) than for poor married-couple families ($6,840), as was the per capita deficit ($2,378 compared with $1,833). The income deficit per capita is computed by dividing the average deficit by the average number of people per family. Because families with a female householder and no husband present were smaller than married-couple families, the greater per capita deficit for female-householder family reflects their smaller family size as well as their lower income.

[*] All 2000 figures are expressed in 2001 dollars.

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Table 5.
Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Threshold for People by Selected Characteristics: 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Under 0.50		Under 1.00		Under 1.25	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
PEOPLE							
Total	**281,475**	**13,440**	**4.8**	**32,907**	**11.7**	**45,320**	**16.1**
Age							
Under 18 years	72,021	5,107	7.1	11,733	16.3	15,781	21.9
18 to 24 years	27,312	2,100	7.7	4,449	16.3	5,822	21.3
25 to 34 years	38,670	1,896	4.9	4,255	11.0	5,823	15.1
35 to 44 years	44,284	1,590	3.6	3,822	8.6	5,185	11.7
45 to 54 years	39,545	1,112	2.8	2,804	7.1	3,823	9.7
55 to 59 years	14,667	501	3.4	1,274	8.7	1,693	11.5
60 to 64 years	11,208	388	3.5	1,157	10.3	1,594	14.2
65 years and over	33,769	746	2.2	3,414	10.1	5,600	16.6
Race[1] and Hispanic Origin							
White	229,675	8,703	3.8	22,739	9.9	31,880	13.9
Non-Hispanic	194,538	5,960	3.1	15,271	7.8	21,529	11.1
Black	35,871	3,843	10.7	8,136	22.7	10,691	29.8
Other races	15,929	894	5.6	2,032	12.8	2,748	17.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	12,465	579	4.6	1,275	10.2	1,731	13.9
Hispanic[2]	37,312	3,000	8.0	7,997	21.4	11,034	29.6
FAMILY STATUS							
In families	233,911	9,148	3.9	23,215	9.9	32,601	13.9
Householder	74,340	2,754	3.7	6,813	9.2	9,525	12.8
Related children under 18	70,950	4,699	6.6	11,175	15.8	15,151	21.4
Related children under 6	23,014	1,859	8.1	4,188	18.2	5,596	24.3
Unrelated individual	46,392	3,999	8.6	9,226	19.9	12,139	26.2
Male	22,176	1,881	8.5	3,833	17.3	4,934	22.2
Female	24,216	2,118	8.7	5,393	22.3	7,205	29.8

[1]Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives are not shown separately because of the small sample of that population.
[2]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

Example: "Depth of Poverty" Measures

Suppose Family A has five people—two children and three adults—and has an income of $25,000.

$$\text{Ratio of income to poverty} = \frac{\text{Family A's income}}{\text{Family A's poverty threshold}} = \frac{\$25,000}{\$21,665} = 1.15$$

Since Family A's income-to-poverty ratio was at least as great as one, Family A is not poor. However, since its ratio was also less than 1.25, it would be considered "near poor," and its five members would be tallied in Table 5 as "Under 1.25." All people in the same family have the same ratio.

Since Family A's income was greater than its threshold, its income surplus—the number of dollars above its poverty threshold—was $3,335 ($25,000 - $21,665). Family A would be tallied in the bottom half of Table 6, in the column, "$3,000 to $3,999."

19 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 6.
Income Deficit or Surplus of Families and Unrelated Individuals by Poverty Status: 2001

(Numbers of families and unrelated individuals in thousands, deficits and surpluses in dollars)

Characteristic	Total	Size of deficit or surplus										Average deficit or surplus (dollars)	Deficit or surplus per capita (dollars)
		Under $500	$500 to $999	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $3,999	$4,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $7,999	$8,000 or more		
Deficit for Those Below Poverty													
All families	6,813	368	268	597	596	536	497	517	354	369	2,712	7,231	2,122
Married-couple families	2,760	154	133	289	268	245	187	200	140	153	991	6,840	1,833
Families with female householders, no husband present	3,470	158	106	256	282	250	261	262	180	189	1,526	7,692	2,378
Unrelated individuals	9,226	701	633	1,416	1,335	738	630	489	412	401	2,470	4,550	4,550
Male	3,833	235	229	491	468	322	300	226	179	164	1,218	4,997	4,997
Female	5,393	466	404	925	867	416	331	263	233	237	1,252	4,231	4,231
Surplus for Those Above Poverty													
All families	67,527	326	369	688	803	902	777	843	892	860	61,067	57,841	18,538
Married-couple families	53,994	177	172	355	427	580	459	459	568	528	50,269	64,265	20,184
Families with female householders, no husband present	9,676	124	166	274	299	281	250	321	247	248	7,466	29,339	10,125
Unrelated individuals	37,166	474	927	1,330	1,537	1,216	1,229	1,286	1,062	1,053	27,054	27,589	27,589
Male	18,343	189	371	476	629	480	414	547	407	389	14,442	32,318	32,318
Female	18,823	285	556	854	908	735	815	739	654	664	12,612	22,980	22,980

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

For poor unrelated individuals (people who do not live with relatives), the average income deficit was $4,550 in 2001; the $4,231 figure for women was lower than the $4,997 deficit for men. Because there were more female than male unrelated individuals aged 65 and over, and because unrelated individuals aged 65 and over have lower poverty thresholds, the lower average deficit for women reflects differences in age, not just income.

In 2001, 368,000 poor families had incomes less than $500 below their poverty thresholds, a similar number to the 326,000 families with incomes within $500 above their respective poverty thresholds. Therefore, slight modifications to raise or lower the poverty thresholds would likely have similar effects on the overall poverty rate, in opposite directions.

EXPERIMENTAL POVERTY MEASURES

Using different methods to measure poverty changes one's perception of who is poor. To measure poverty, two important components must be considered:

1. How does one measure a family's (or person's) needs?
2. What resources should one count as income for meeting those needs?

In 1995, a panel of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) issued a report that recommended new ways to measure income, families' needs, and other aspects related to measuring poverty.[9] Because the official poverty measure does not show how taxes, noncash benefits, and work-related and medical expenses affect people's well-being, the NAS panel observed that the official measure does not show how policy changes in those areas affect who is considered poor. In addition, the panel noted that the official poverty measure does not take into account how the cost of basic goods (such as food and housing) has changed relative to other goods since the early 1960s, when the official poverty measure was developed. Moreover, it does not reflect the fact that those costs vary by geography. Nor do the official thresholds, according to the NAS panel, accurately account for increased expenses and economies of scale that occur as family size increases. Hence, the NAS panel suggested a way to construct a new poverty measure that addresses these issues.

[9] Citro, Constance F. and Robert T. Michael, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. Washington, DC, National Academy Press, 1995.

Official and Experimental Poverty Measures: How Do They Differ?

Question	Official measure	Experimental measures
What counts as income?	Gross money income (that is, before taxes) of all family members living in the same housing unit, not counting capital gains.	Like the official measure, the experimental measures add together the incomes of all family members who live together, except that the experimental measures: • Use after-tax income • Include noncash benefits as income (such as food stamps and housing subsidies) • Deduct some work-related expenses (such as transportation and child care) from income • Take into account medical out-of-pocket expenses (each measure has a different method for doing so)
What is used as a benchmark for need?	First computed in 1963-64, the thresholds were originally based on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) food budgets, designed for families under economic stress. Social Security Administration analysts used 1955 USDA data to find out what portion of their income families spent on food, then multiplied the food budgets by the inverse of that factor to get the thresholds (with some adjustments for two-person families and single people). Except when federal interagency committees made minor revisions, these thresholds have only been updated for inflation annually with the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U), as directed by the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14.	Unlike the official thresholds, which have no fixed relationship between thresholds for different-sized families (because they were derived with food budgets and spending data), the experimental measures start with expenditures for food, clothing, shelter, and utilities (and for some measures, medical expenses) for a family of four—two adults and two children—plus a small additional amount for other expenses. These dollar amounts are adjusted for larger and smaller families, based on their relative need. The adjustments are made using three parameters: the first reflects that children tend to consume less than adults, the second reflects that a doubling of family size does not mean that every expense becomes twice as high, and the third reflects that the first child in a single-adult family represents a greater increase in expenses than the first child in a two-adult family.
What adjustments are made for geographic differences in the cost of living?	None. The same thresholds apply to all parts of the country.	Some measures (labeled NGA) make no adjustment; others are adjusted using cost indices by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence, based on housing costs.

For further details about poverty measurement, see: "The Development of the Orshansky Poverty Thresholds and Their Subsequent History as the Official U.S. Poverty Measure" by Gordon Fisher, available at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas/papers/orshansky.html*; *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999* by Kathleen Short, available at *www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/p60-216.pdf*; and the National Academy of Sciences's report, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*, a summary of which is available at *www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/poverty/*.

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Table 7.
Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999 to 2001

(Percentage poor)

Measure	1999	2000	2001
Official measure	11.9	*11.3	*11.7
No Geographic Adjustment of Thresholds			
Medical costs alternative 1 (MSI-NGA)	12.2	12.1	*12.4
Medical costs alternative 2 (MIT-NGA)	12.8	12.7	12.8
Medical costs alternative 3 (CMB-NGA)	12.9	12.8	13.0
Geographic Adjustment of Thresholds			
Medical costs alternative 1 (MSI-GA)	12.1	12.0	*12.3
Medical costs alternative 2 (MIT-GA)	12.7	12.5	*12.7
Medical costs alternative 3 (CMB-GA)	12.8	12.6	*12.9

*Statistically significant change from the previous year.

For an explanation of the measures, see text and Short (2001).
All estimates use Census 2000-based weights and may differ from previously published estimates.
All thresholds are updated for inflation with the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U).
See *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas/report.htm* for measures updated using growth in median expenditures.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Demographic Supplements.

The Census Bureau has been conducting research to refine some of the panel's measurement methods and to examine how the NAS panel's recommendations would affect the number of poor and the poverty rate.[10] Six experimental measures are discussed below. These measures each account for work-related expenses, noncash benefits (such as food stamps and housing subsidies), and adjust thresholds by family size in similar ways, but the measures differ among one another by how they account for health care costs and whether they consider geographic differences in the cost of living.[11] The first three measures (labeled NGA for "no geographic adjustment") do not adjust the thresholds to account for geographic differences in housing costs. The last three (labeled GA) do, but are otherwise identical to their counterparts that do not account for geographic cost differences. (See Short, 2001, for a full discussion of the measures.)

The first measure most closely reflects the NAS panel's approach for taking into account how medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) affect poverty, but does not account for geographic cost-of-living differences as noted above. This measure is called "MOOP subtracted from income" (MSI-NGA). These medical expenses include health insurance premiums, copayments made at a doctor's office that are not covered by insurance, and other expenses paid out of the patient's pocket, such as over-the-counter medications.[12] The MSI-NGA measure subtracts these expenses from family income before comparing the income with the family's threshold, which in this case excludes medical care from the family's "needs" (the threshold).

The second measure, "MOOP in the threshold" (MIT-NGA), increases the poverty thresholds to take MOOP expenses into account, instead of subtracting these expenses from income. Using data from the 1997-1999 Consumer Expenditure Survey and the 1996 Medical Expenditures Panel Survey, the Census Bureau computed a threshold to allow for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, and MOOP. How much money was allowed for MOOP depended on the family's size, the presence of elderly family members, the self-reported health status of the family members, and differences in health insurance coverage across families. Thus, for the MIT-NGA measure, the thresholds' allowances for MOOP reflect expected—that is, average—medical expenses along those dimensions.

The third measure, CMB-NGA (for "combined" methods), combines attributes of both the MSI and MIT measures. Like the MIT-NGA measure, the CMB-NGA includes expected MOOP expenditures in the thresholds. However, like the MSI-NGA measure, the CMB-NGA takes into account variations in medical

[10] Short, Kathleen, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, P60-216, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2001. See also the Census Bureau's poverty measurement Web site for additional studies: *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas.html*.

[11] The NAS panel did not advocate one particular dollar amount upon which to base threshold revisions; rather, they offered a range of thresholds. The analysis here uses the midpoint of the NAS panel's range.

[12] Since MOOP is not reported in the CPS Annual Demographic Supplement, these values were imputed using statistical techniques. See Short (2001) for details.

needs across families. The CMB-NGA measure calculates the difference between the expected MOOP and the actual amounts each family spent out-of-pocket for medical care and subtracts the difference from family income. This way, families who had greater than expected medical expenses may be classified as poor when they otherwise would not be, but those who were unexpectedly healthy are classified as better off than they would be under both the official and MIT-NGA measures.[13]

[13] While conceptually similar, the poverty status of an individual or family may differ between the MSI and CMB measures because of differences in the methods used to calculate the corresponding poverty thresholds.

The last three measures (MSI-GA, MIT-GA, and CMB-GA) include adjustments to the thresholds to account for geographic differences in housing costs; hence, they are labeled GA for "geographic adjustment." They are otherwise identical to their counterparts that do not account for geographic cost differences.

All six measures use the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers to update the thresholds from 1999 for inflation. Six additional measures are presented on the poverty Web site; these use growth in median expenditures for food, clothing, shelter, and utilities calculated from the Consumer Expenditure Survey, based on 1999 data, to update the measures (see *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povmeas/reports.htm*).

Data for each of these measures and the official measure are presented in Table 7. All of the experimental measures yielded a higher poverty rate in 2001 than the official measure. The MSI-GA measure had the smallest difference from the official measure (12.3 percent compared with 11.7 percent for the official measure), followed by MSI-NGA (12.4 percent), MIT-GA (12.7 percent), and MIT-NGA (12.8 percent). The experimental measures were more stable from year to year than the official measure. While the official poverty rate changed from 1999 to 2000 and

Table 8.
Experimental Poverty Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2001

Characteristic	Official	MSI - NGA	MIT - NGA	CMB - NGA	MSI - GA	MIT - GA	CMB - GA
Total	11.7	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.3	12.7	12.9
People in families	9.9	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.5	11.1	11.1
People in married-couple families	5.7	6.6	7.1	7.1	6.6	7.1	7.1
People in families with a female householder, no husband present	28.6	26.7	27.9	28.1	27.0	28.1	28.3
People in families with a male householder, no wife present	13.6	15.2	16.2	16.0	15.2	15.6	16.0
Age							
Under 18 years	16.3	14.5	15.7	15.3	14.6	15.8	15.4
18 to 64 years	10.1	10.7	11.4	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.3
65 years and over	10.1	16.1	13.7	17.1	15.5	12.7	16.2
Race and Hispanic Origin							
Non-Hispanic White	7.8	8.9	9.1	9.4	8.4	8.5	8.8
Black	22.7	21.3	22.1	22.2	20.8	21.7	21.8
Hispanic[1]	21.4	21.9	23.4	23.1	24.4	26.3	25.9
Region							
Northeast	10.7	10.5	10.7	11.1	12.9	13.4	13.8
Midwest	9.4	9.9	10.1	10.4	8.7	8.8	9.0
South	13.5	14.7	15.3	15.4	12.5	12.8	13.0
West	12.1	12.7	13.3	13.5	15.1	15.9	16.1

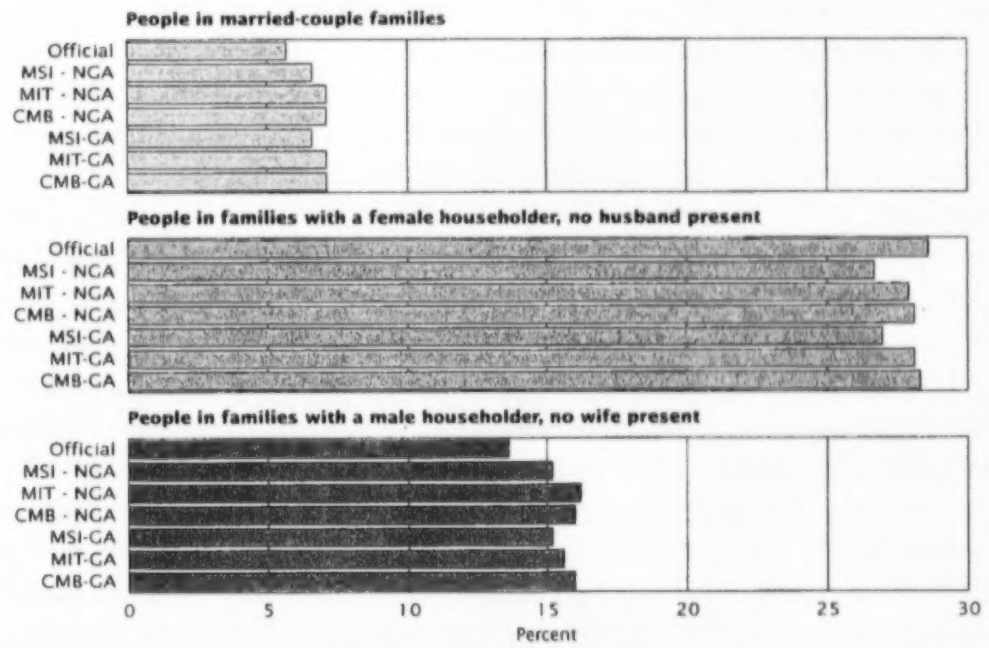
[1]Hispanics may be of any race.

Note: While the experimental measures differ among one another in their computation of medical expenses and geographic variations in costs, they are similar in their scaling of thresholds by family size and their treatment of noncash benefits and child care and work-related expenses. See text and footnotes for additional information and references.

MSI = Medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) subtracted from income
MIT = MOOP included in the thresholds
CMB = Combined methods
NGA = No geographic adjustment for housing costs
GA = Geographic adjustment for housing costs

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

Figure 6.
Experimental Poverty Rates for Individuals by Type of Family: 2001



Note: While the experimental measures differ among one another in their computation of medical expenses and geographic variations in costs, they are similar in their scaling of thresholds by family size and their treatment of noncash benefits and child care and work-related expenses. See text and footnotes for additional information and references.
MSI = Medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) Subtracted from Income
MIT = MOOP Included in the Thresholds
CMB = "Combined" methods
NCA = No Geographic Adjustment for housing costs
GA = Geographic Adjustment for housing costs
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

from 2000 to 2001, none of the experimental poverty rates changed from 1999 to 2000 and two measures' poverty rates (for MIT-NCA and CMB-NCA) did not change between 2000 to 2001.

All of the experimental measures showed a different profile of the poor population than did the official measure (see Table 8). Each of the experimental measures yielded lower poverty rates than the official measure for people in families with a female householder and no husband present, whereas the opposite was true for people in married-couple families and male householder families (see Figure 6).

These patterns occurred because the official measure does not add noncash benefits or deduct taxes and work-related expenses from income, while the experimental measures do. Hence, the experimental measures show relatively lower poverty rates for female householder families because those families received more in-kind benefits and paid less in taxes and work expenses than did married-couple families.

Similarly, poverty rates by age from the experimental measures differed from the official measure, as shown in Figure 7. People under 18 had lower poverty rates than under the official measure, while those ages 18 to 64 had higher rates than under the official measure, and those 65 years and over had differences that were higher still. Including medical expenses when

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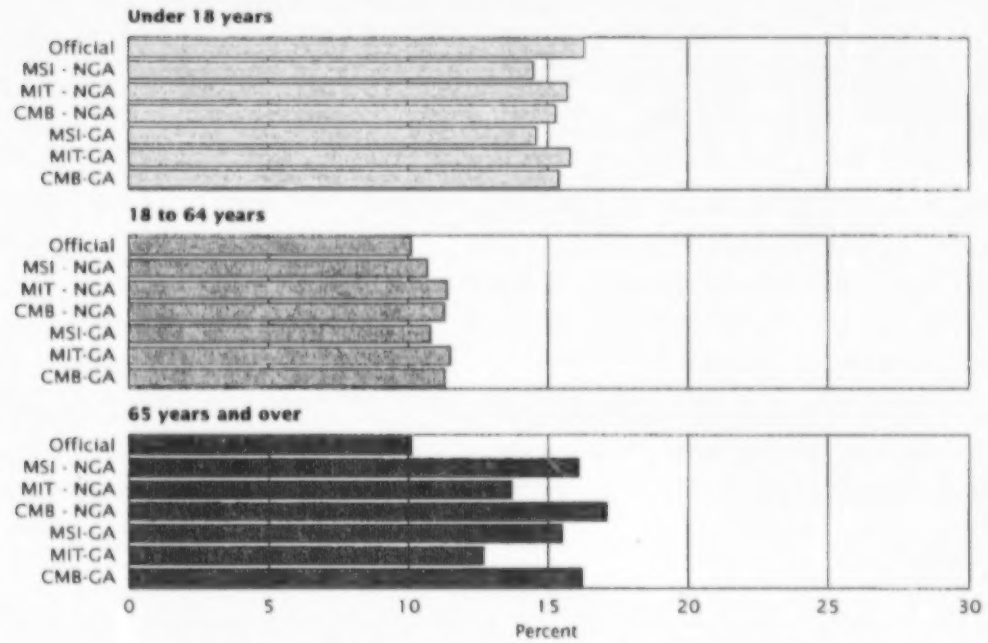
Figure 7.
Experimental Poverty Rates by Age: 2001



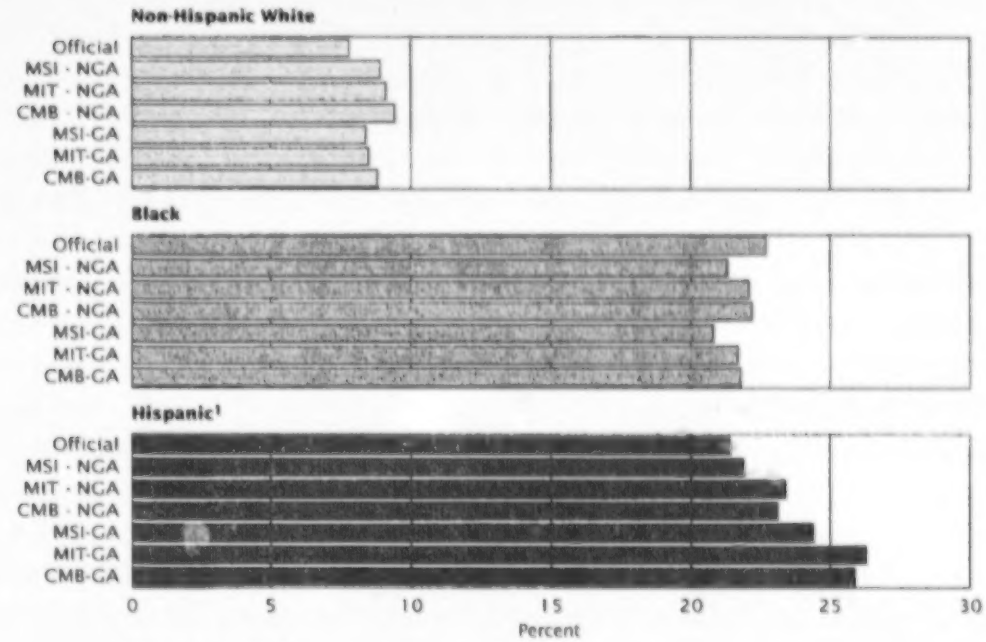
Note: While the experimental measures differ among one another in their computation of medical expenses and geographic variations in costs, they are similar in their scaling of thresholds by family size and their treatment of noncash benefits and child care and work-related expenses. See text and footnotes for additional information and references.
MSI = Medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) Subtracted from Income
MIT = MOOP Included in the Thresholds
CMB = "Combined" methods
NGA = No Geographic Adjustment for housing costs
GA = Geographic Adjustment for housing costs
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

measuring poverty strongly affected poverty rates by age because the elderly tend to have high out-of-pocket expenses for health care. The opposite was true for children, who tend to be healthier on average. The method by which one accounts for medical care also affects poverty rates by age. The poverty rate for people 65 and over according to the MIT-GA measure (12.7 percent), though higher than the official measure, was not nearly as high as the measures that subtract MOOP from income.

Poverty rates by race and ethnicity also differed between the experimental and official measures, as shown in Figure 8. The experimental measures yielded slightly higher poverty rates for non-Hispanic Whites and lower rates for Blacks than the official measure. Among Hispanics (who may be of any race), the experimental measures all showed higher poverty rates than the official measure, but the geographically adjusted measures produced higher rates for Hispanics than those with no geographic adjustment. The higher Hispanic poverty rates for the GA measures reflect that Hispanics tend to live in areas with higher housing costs, such as California.

Finally, regional poverty rates based on the experimental measures differed distinctly from the official poverty rates. Among the geographically adjusted measures, the Northeast and West had higher poverty rates than the official measure, while the Midwest and South had lower rates. These differences by region reflect the lower housing costs in the Midwest

Figure 8.
Experimental Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2001



[1] Hispanics may be of any race.

Note: While the experimental measures differ among one another in their computation of medical expenses and geographic variations in costs, they are similar in their scaling of thresholds by family size and their treatment of noncash benefits and child care and work-related expenses. See text and footnotes for additional information and references.

MSI = Medical out-of-pocket expenses (MOOP) Subtracted from Income
MIT = MOOP Included in the Thresholds
CMB = "Combined" methods
NGA = No Geographic Adjustment for housing costs
GA = Geographic Adjustment for housing costs

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2002 Annual Demographic Supplement.

and South compared with the Northeast and West.

More information on experimental poverty measures can be found on the Census Bureau's Poverty Measurement Research Web site at *www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.html*. The Census Bureau plans to continue to issue reports on experimental poverty measures in order to help policy makers, researchers, and the public improve their understanding of how measurement issues affect the perception of who is poor.

NOTES, ADDITIONAL DATA, AND USERS' COMMENTS

CPS Data Collection

The information in this report was collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and does not include residents of Puerto Rico and outlying areas. The population controls used to prepare the estimates are based on results of Census 2000. Specifically, the estimates in this report are controlled to national population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin, and to state population estimates by age, and are based on the new CPS sample expansion to about 78,000 households nationwide. For more information on the CPS expansion, see Appendix B.

Because the CPS is primarily a household survey, people with unconventional housing who are not living in shelters are excluded from these poverty statistics. The CPS also excludes armed forces personnel living on military bases and people living in institutions. For further documentation about

the CPS Annual Demographic Supplement, see *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm.*

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

The Census Bureau also computes improved (in the sense of having lower standard errors) annual poverty data by states, as well as biennial estimates for counties, based on models using data from the CPS, the 1990 decennial census, and administrative records. State-level estimates for 1998 are available on the Internet at: *www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html.* Estimates for income year 1999 will be available later this fall.

Additional Data and Contacts

Detailed tables, historical tables, press releases and briefings, and unpublished data are available electronically on the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty Web site. The Web site may be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at *www.census.gov* or directly at *www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html.* CPS microdata are available for down-loading through the FERRET system. FERRET may be accessed by clicking on "Access Tools" on the Census Bureau home page or by clicking the FERRET link on the poverty Web site. Technical disclosure avoidance methods have been applied to these CPS microdata to prevent disclosure of individuals' identities.

If you have trouble finding poverty data or have questions about them, you may contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division statistical information staff by e-mail at *hhes-info@census.gov* or by telephone at 301-763-3242.

Comments

The Census Bureau welcomes the comments and advice of data and report users. If you have suggestions or comments, please write to:

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Chief, Poverty and Health Statistics Branch
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8500

or by e-mail to
john.iceland@census.gov

Appendix A: **TIME SERIES POVERTY ESTIMATES**

Table A-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2001	281,475	32,907	11.7	233,911	23,215	9.9	39,261	11,223	28.6	46,392	9,226	19.9
2000[1]	278,944	31,581	11.3	231,909	22,347	9.6	38,375	10,926	28.5	45,624	8,653	19.0
2000[r]	275,924	31,054	11.3	229,482	22,015	9.6	37,422	10,425	27.9	45,117	8,529	18.9
1999	273,493	32,258	11.8	228,633	23,396	10.2	38,223	11,607	30.4	43,432	8,305	19.1
1998	271,059	34,476	12.7	227,229	25,370	11.2	39,000	12,907	33.1	42,539	8,478	19.9
1997	268,480	35,574	13.3	225,369	26,217	11.6	38,412	13,494	35.1	41,672	8,687	20.8
1996	266,218	36,529	13.7	223,955	27,376	12.2	38,584	13,796	35.8	40,727	8,452	20.8
1995	263,733	36,425	13.8	222,792	27,501	12.3	38,908	14,205	36.5	39,484	8,247	20.9
1994	261,616	38,059	14.5	221,430	28,985	13.1	37,253	14,380	38.6	38,538	8,287	21.5
1993	259,278	39,265	15.1	219,489	29,927	13.6	37,861	14,636	38.7	38,038	8,388	22.1
1992[r]	256,549	38,014	14.8	217,936	28,961	13.3	36,446	14,205	39.0	36,842	8,075	21.9
1991[r]	251,192	35,708	14.2	212,723	27,143	12.8	34,795	13,824	39.7	36,845	7,773	21.1
1990	248,644	33,585	13.5	210,967	25,232	12.0	33,795	12,578	37.2	36,056	7,446	20.7
1989	245,992	31,528	12.8	209,515	24,066	11.5	32,525	11,668	35.9	35,185	6,760	19.2
1988[r]	243,530	31,745	13.0	208,056	24,048	11.6	32,164	11,972	37.2	34,340	7,070	20.6
1987[r]	240,982	32,221	13.4	206,877	24,725	12.0	31,893	12,148	38.1	32,992	6,857	20.8
1986	238,554	32,370	13.6	205,459	24,754	12.0	31,152	11,944	38.3	31,679	6,846	21.6
1985	236,594	33,064	14.0	203,963	25,729	12.6	30,878	11,600	37.6	31,351	6,725	21.5
1984	233,816	33,700	14.4	202,288	26,458	13.1	30,844	11,831	38.4	30,268	6,609	21.8
1983	231,700	35,303	15.2	201,338	27,933	13.9	30,049	12,072	40.2	29,158	6,740	23.1
1982	229,412	34,398	15.0	200,385	27,349	13.6	28,834	11,701	40.6	27,908	6,458	23.1
1981	227,157	31,822	14.0	198,541	24,850	12.5	28,587	11,051	38.7	27,714	6,490	23.4
1980	225,027	29,272	13.0	196,963	22,601	11.5	27,565	10,120	36.7	27,133	6,227	22.9
1979	222,903	26,072	11.7	195,860	19,964	10.2	26,927	9,400	34.9	26,170	5,743	21.9
1978	215,656	24,497	11.4	191,071	19,062	10.0	26,032	9,269	35.6	24,585	5,435	22.1
1977	213,867	24,720	11.6	190,757	19,505	10.2	25,404	9,205	36.2	23,110	5,216	22.6
1976	212,303	24,975	11.8	190,844	19,632	10.3	24,204	9,029	37.3	21,459	5,344	24.9
1975	210,864	25,877	12.3	190,630	20,789	10.9	23,580	8,846	37.5	20,234	5,088	25.1
1974	209,362	23,370	11.2	190,436	18,817	9.9	23,165	8,462	36.5	18,926	4,553	24.1
1973	207,621	22,973	11.1	189,361	18,299	9.7	21,823	8,178	37.5	18,260	4,674	25.6
1972	206,004	24,460	11.9	189,193	19,577	10.3	21,264	8,114	38.2	16,811	4,883	29.0
1971	204,554	25,559	12.5	188,242	20,405	10.8	20,153	7,797	38.7	16,311	5,154	31.6
1970	202,183	25,420	12.6	186,692	20,330	10.9	19,673	7,503	38.1	15,491	5,090	32.9
1969	199,517	24,147	12.1	184,891	19,175	10.4	17,995	6,879	38.2	14,626	4,972	34.0
1968	197,628	25,389	12.8	183,825	20,695	11.3	18,048	6,990	38.7	13,803	4,694	34.0
1967	195,672	27,769	14.2	182,558	22,771	12.5	17,788	6,898	38.8	13,114	4,998	38.1
1966	193,388	28,510	14.7	181,117	23,809	13.1	17,240	6,861	39.8	12,271	4,701	38.3
1965	191,413	33,185	17.3	179,281	28,358	15.8	16,371	7,524	46.0	12,132	4,827	39.8
1964	189,710	36,055	19.0	177,653	30,912	17.4	(NA)	7,297	44.4	12,057	5,143	42.7
1963	187,258	36,436	19.5	176,076	31,498	17.9	(NA)	7,646	47.7	11,182	4,938	44.2
1962	184,276	38,625	21.0	173,263	33,623	19.4	(NA)	7,781	50.3	11,013	5,002	45.4
1961	181,277	39,628	21.9	170,131	34,509	20.3	(NA)	7,252	48.1	11,146	5,119	45.9
1960	179,503	39,851	22.2	168,615	34,925	20.7	(NA)	7,247	48.9	10,888	4,926	45.2
1959	176,557	39,490	22.4	165,858	34,562	20.8	(NA)	7,014	49.4	10,699	4,928	46.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE												
2001	229,675	22,739	9.9	190,413	15,369	8.1	24,619	5,972	24.3	38,294	6,996	18.3
2000[1]	227,846	21,645	9.5	188,966	14,692	7.8	24,166	5,609	23.2	37,699	6,454	17.1
2000[r]	225,997	21,242	9.4	187,677	14,392	7.7	23,591	5,211	22.1	37,211	6,402	17.2
1999	224,373	21,922	9.8	187,139	15,141	8.1	23,895	5,891	24.7	36,151	6,375	17.6
1998	222,837	23,454	10.5	186,184	16,549	8.9	24,211	6,674	27.6	35,563	6,386	18.0
1997	221,200	24,396	11.0	185,147	17,258	9.3	23,773	7,296	30.7	34,858	6,593	18.9
1996	219,656	24,650	11.2	184,119	17,621	9.6	23,744	7,073	29.8	34,247	6,463	18.9
1995	218,028	24,423	11.2	183,450	17,593	9.6	23,732	7,047	29.7	33,399	6,336	19.0
1994	216,460	25,379	11.7	182,546	18,474	10.1	22,713	7,228	31.8	32,569	6,292	19.3
1993	214,899	26,226	12.2	181,330	18,968	10.5	23,224	7,199	31.0	32,112	6,443	20.1
1992[r]	213,060	25,259	11.9	180,409	18,294	10.1	22,453	6,907	30.8	31,170	6,147	19.7
1991[r]	210,133	23,747	11.3	177,619	17,268	9.7	21,608	6,806	31.5	31,207	5,872	18.8
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	176,504	15,916	9.0	20,845	6,210	29.8	30,833	5,739	18.6
1989	206,853	20,785	10.0	175,857	15,179	8.6	20,362	5,723	28.1	29,993	5,063	16.9
1988[r]	205,235	20,715	10.1	175,111	15,001	8.6	20,396	5,950	29.2	29,315	5,314	18.1
1987[r]	203,605	21,195	10.4	174,488	15,593	8.9	20,244	5,989	29.6	28,290	5,174	18.3
1986	202,282	22,183	11.0	174,024	16,393	9.4	20,163	6,171	30.6	27,143	5,198	19.2
1985	200,918	22,860	11.4	172,863	17,125	9.9	20,105	5,990	29.8	27,067	5,299	19.6
1984	198,941	22,955	11.5	171,839	17,299	10.1	19,727	5,866	29.7	26,094	5,181	19.9
1983	197,496	23,984	12.1	171,407	18,377	10.7	19,256	6,017	31.2	25,206	5,189	20.6
1982	195,919	23,517	12.0	170,748	18,015	10.6	18,374	5,686	30.9	24,300	5,041	20.7
1981	194,504	21,553	11.1	169,868	16,127	9.5	18,795	5,600	29.8	23,913	5,061	21.2
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	168,756	14,587	8.6	17,642	4,940	28.0	23,370	4,760	20.4
1979	191,742	17,214	9.0	168,461	12,495	7.4	17,349	4,375	25.2	22,587	4,452	19.7
1978	186,450	16,259	8.7	165,193	12,050	7.3	16,877	4,371	25.9	21,257	4,209	19.8
1977	185,254	16,416	8.9	165,385	12,364	7.5	16,721	4,474	26.8	19,869	4,051	20.4
1976	184,165	16,713	9.1	165,571	12,500	7.5	15,941	4,463	28.0	18,594	4,213	22.7
1975	183,164	17,770	9.7	165,661	13,799	8.3	15,577	4,577	29.4	17,503	3,972	22.7
1974	182,376	15,736	8.6	166,081	12,181	7.3	15,433	4,278	27.7	16,295	3,555	21.8
1973	181,185	15,142	8.4	165,424	11,412	6.9	14,303	4,003	28.0	15,761	3,730	23.7
1972	180,125	16,203	9.0	165,630	12,268	7.4	13,739	3,770	27.4	14,495	3,935	27.1
1971	179,398	17,780	9.9	165,184	13,566	8.2	13,502	4,099	30.4	14,214	4,214	29.6
1970	177,376	17,484	9.9	163,875	13,323	8.1	13,226	3,761	28.4	13,500	4,161	30.8
1969	175,349	16,659	9.5	162,779	12,623	7.8	12,285	3,577	29.1	12,570	4,036	32.1
1968	173,732	17,395	10.0	161,777	13,546	8.4	12,190	3,551	29.1	11,955	3,849	32.2
1967	172,038	18,983	11.0	160,720	14,851	9.2	12,131	3,453	28.5	11,318	4,132	36.5
1966	170,247	19,290	11.3	159,561	15,430	9.7	12,261	3,646	29.7	10,686	3,860	36.1
1965	168,732	22,496	13.3	158,255	18,508	11.7	11,573	4,092	35.4	10,477	3,988	38.1
1964	167,313	24,957	14.9	156,898	20,716	13.2	(NA)	3,911	33.4	10,415	4,241	40.7
1963	165,309	25,238	15.3	155,584	21,149	13.6	(NA)	4,051	35.6	9,725	4,089	42.0
1962	162,842	26,672	16.4	153,348	22,613	14.7	(NA)	4,089	37.9	9,494	4,059	42.7
1961	160,306	27,890	17.4	150,717	23,747	15.8	(NA)	4,062	37.6	9,589	4,143	43.2
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	149,458	24,262	16.2	(NA)	4,296	39.0	9,405	4,047	43.0
1959	156,956	28,484	18.1	147,802	24,443	16.5	(NA)	4,232	40.2	9,154	4,041	44.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
WHITE NON-HISPANIC												
2001	194,538	15,271	7.8	159,178	9,122	5.7	18,365	3,661	19.9	34,603	5,882	17.0
2000[1]	193,691	14,366	7.4	158,838	8,664	5.5	18,196	3,412	18.8	33,943	5,356	15.8
2000[r]	193,917	14,532	7.5	159,143	8,753	5.5	18,011	3,252	18.1	33,881	5,445	16.1
1999	193,334	14,875	7.7	159,362	9,118	5.7	18,233	3,618	19.8	33,136	5,440	16.4
1998	192,754	15,799	8.2	159,301	10,061	6.3	18,547	4,074	22.0	32,573	5,352	16.4
1997	191,859	16,491	8.6	158,796	10,401	6.5	18,474	4,604	24.9	32,049	5,632	17.6
1996	191,459	16,462	8.6	159,044	10,553	6.6	18,597	4,339	23.3	31,410	5,455	17.4
1995	190,951	16,267	8.5	159,402	10,599	6.6	18,340	4,183	22.8	30,586	5,303	17.3
1994	192,543	18,110	9.4	161,254	12,118	7.5	18,186	4,743	26.1	30,157	5,500	18.2
1993	190,843	18,882	9.9	160,062	12,756	8.0	18,508	4,724	25.5	29,681	5,570	18.8
1992[r]	189,001	18,202	9.6	159,102	12,277	7.7	18,016	4,640	25.8	28,775	5,350	18.6
1991[r]	189,116	17,741	9.4	158,850	11,998	7.6	17,609	4,710	26.7	29,215	5,261	18.0
1990	188,129	16,622	8.8	158,394	11,086	7.0	17,160	4,284	25.0	28,688	5,002	17.4
1989	186,979	15,599	8.3	158,127	10,723	6.8	16,827	3,922	23.3	28,055	4,466	15.9
1988[r]	185,961	15,565	8.4	157,687	10,467	6.6	16,828	3,988	23.7	27,552	4,746	17.2
1987[r]	184,936	16,029	8.7	157,785	11,051	7.0	16,787	4,075	24.3	26,439	4,613	17.4
1986	184,119	17,244	9.4	157,665	12,078	7.7	16,739	4,350	26.0	25,525	4,668	18.3
1985	183,455	17,839	9.7	157,106	12,706	8.1	16,749	4,136	24.7	25,544	4,789	18.7
1984	182,469	18,300	10.0	156,930	13,234	8.4	16,742	4,193	25.0	24,671	4,659	18.9
1983	181,393	19,538	10.8	156,719	14,437	9.2	16,369	4,448	27.2	23,894	4,746	19.9
1982	181,903	19,362	10.6	157,818	14,271	9.0	15,830	4,161	26.3	23,329	4,701	20.2
1981	180,909	17,987	9.9	157,330	12,903	8.2	16,323	4,222	25.9	22,950	4,769	20.8
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	156,633	11,568	7.4	15,358	3,699	24.1	22,455	4,474	19.9
1979	178,814	14,419	8.1	156,567	10,009	6.4	15,410	3,371	21.9	21,638	4,179	19.3
1978	174,731	13,755	7.9	154,321	9,798	6.3	15,132	3,390	22.4	20,410	3,957	19.4
1977	173,563	13,802	8.0	154,449	9,977	6.5	14,888	3,429	23.0	19,114	3,825	20.0
1976	173,235	14,025	8.1	155,324	10,066	6.5	14,261	3,516	24.7	17,912	3,959	22.1
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	155,539	11,137	7.2	13,809	3,570	25.9	16,879	3,746	22.2
1974	171,463	13,217	7.7	155,764	9,854	6.3	13,763	3,379	24.6	15,699	3,364	21.4
1973	170,488	12,864	7.5	155,330	9,262	6.0	12,731	3,185	25.0	15,158	3,602	23.8
BLACK												
2001	35,871	8,136	22.7	29,869	6,389	21.4	12,550	4,694	37.4	5,873	1,692	28.8
2000[1]	35,425	7,982	22.5	29,378	6,221	21.2	12,383	4,774	38.6	5,885	1,702	28.9
2000[r]	35,752	7,862	22.0	29,497	6,108	20.7	12,172	4,697	38.6	6,099	1,708	28.0
1999	35,373	8,360	23.6	29,488	6,688	22.7	12,644	5,179	41.0	5,619	1,552	27.6
1998	34,877	9,091	26.1	29,333	7,259	24.7	13,156	5,629	42.8	5,390	1,752	32.5
1997	34,458	9,116	26.5	28,962	7,386	25.5	13,218	5,654	42.8	5,316	1,645	31.0
1996	34,110	9,694	28.4	28,933	7,993	27.6	13,193	6,123	46.4	4,989	1,606	32.2
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	28,777	8,189	28.5	13,604	6,553	48.2	4,756	1,551	32.6
1994	33,353	10,196	30.6	28,499	8,447	29.6	12,926	6,489	50.2	4,649	1,617	34.8
1993	32,910	10,877	33.1	28,106	9,242	32.9	13,132	6,955	53.0	4,608	1,541	33.4
1992[r]	32,411	10,827	33.4	27,790	9,134	32.9	12,591	6,799	54.0	4,410	1,569	35.6
1991[r]	31,313	10,242	32.7	26,565	8,504	32.0	11,960	6,557	54.8	4,505	1,590	35.3
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	26,296	8,160	31.0	11,866	6,005	50.6	4,244	1,491	35.1
1989	30,332	9,302	30.7	25,931	7,704	29.7	11,190	5,530	49.4	4,180	1,471	35.2
1988[r]	29,849	9,356	31.3	25,484	7,650	30.0	10,794	5,601	51.9	4,095	1,509	36.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK—Con.												
1987[r]	29,362	9,520	32.4	25,128	7,848	31.2	10,701	5,789	54.1	3,977	1,471	37.0
1986	28,871	8,983	31.1	24,910	7,410	29.7	10,175	5,473	53.8	3,714	1,431	38.5
1985	28,485	8,926	31.3	24,620	7,504	30.5	10,041	5,342	53.2	3,641	1,264	34.7
1984	28,087	9,490	33.8	24,387	8,104	33.2	10,384	5,666	54.6	3,501	1,255	35.8
1983	27,678	9,882	35.7	24,138	8,376	34.7	10,059	5,736	57.0	3,287	1,338	40.7
1982	27,216	9,697	35.6	23,948	8,355	34.9	9,699	5,698	58.8	3,051	1,229	40.3
1981	26,834	9,173	34.2	23,423	7,780	33.2	9,214	5,222	56.7	3,277	1,296	39.6
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	23,084	7,190	31.1	9,338	4,984	53.4	3,208	1,314	41.0
1979	25,944	8,050	31.0	22,666	6,800	30.0	9,065	4,816	53.1	3,127	1,168	37.3
1978	24,956	7,625	30.6	22,027	6,493	29.5	8,689	4,712	54.2	2,929	1,132	38.6
1977	24,710	7,726	31.3	21,850	6,667	30.5	8,315	4,595	55.3	2,860	1,059	37.0
1976	24,399	7,595	31.1	21,840	6,576	30.1	7,926	4,415	55.7	2,559	1,019	39.8
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	21,687	6,533	30.1	7,679	4,168	54.3	2,402	1,011	42.1
1974	23,699	7,182	30.3	21,341	6,255	29.3	7,483	4,116	55.0	2,359	927	39.3
1973	23,512	7,388	31.4	21,328	6,560	30.8	7,188	4,064	56.5	2,183	828	37.9
1972	23,144	7,710	33.3	21,116	6,841	32.4	7,125	4,139	58.1	2,028	870	42.9
1971	22,784	7,396	32.5	20,900	6,530	31.2	6,398	3,587	56.1	1,884	866	46.0
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	20,724	6,683	32.2	6,225	3,656	58.7	1,791	865	48.3
1969	22,011	7,095	32.2	20,192	6,245	30.9	5,537	3,225	58.2	1,819	850	46.7
1968	21,944	7,616	34.7	(NA)	6,839	33.7	(NA)	3,312	58.9	(NA)	777	46.3
1967	21,590	8,486	39.3	(NA)	7,677	38.4	(NA)	3,362	61.6	(NA)	809	49.3
1966	21,206	8,867	41.8	(NA)	8,090	40.9	(NA)	3,160	65.3	(NA)	777	54.4
1959	18,013	9,927	55.1	(NA)	9,112	54.9	(NA)	2,416	70.6	1,430	815	57.0
HISPANIC[2]												
2001	37,312	7,997	21.4	33,110	6,674	20.2	6,830	2,585	37.8	3,981	1,211	30.4
2000[1]	35,955	7,747	21.5	31,700	6,430	20.3	6,469	2,444	37.8	3,978	1,163	29.2
2000[r]	33,716	7,153	21.2	29,976	6,025	20.1	6,048	2,210	36.5	3,521	1,013	28.8
1999	32,669	7,439	22.8	29,198	6,349	21.7	6,113	2,488	40.7	3,207	991	30.9
1998	31,515	8,070	25.6	28,055	6,814	24.3	6,074	2,837	46.7	3,218	1,097	34.1
1997	30,637	8,308	27.1	27,467	7,198	26.2	5,718	2,911	50.9	2,976	1,017	34.2
1996	29,614	8,697	29.4	26,340	7,515	28.5	5,641	3,020	53.5	2,985	1,066	35.7
1995	28,344	8,574	30.3	25,165	7,341	29.2	5,785	3,053	52.8	2,947	1,092	37.0
1994	27,442	8,416	30.7	24,390	7,357	30.2	5,328	2,920	54.8	2,798	926	33.1
1993	26,559	8,126	30.6	23,439	6,876	29.3	5,333	2,837	53.2	2,717	972	35.8
1992[r]	25,646	7,592	29.6	22,695	6,455	28.4	4,806	2,474	51.5	2,577	881	34.2
1991[r]	22,070	6,339	28.7	19,658	5,541	28.2	4,326	2,282	52.7	2,146	667	31.1
1990	21,405	6,006	28.1	18,912	5,091	26.9	3,993	2,115	53.0	2,254	774	34.3
1989	20,746	5,430	26.2	18,488	4,659	25.2	3,763	1,902	50.6	2,045	634	31.0
1988[r]	20,064	5,357	26.7	18,102	4,700	26.0	3,734	2,052	55.0	1,864	597	32.0
1987[r]	19,395	5,422	28.0	17,342	4,761	27.5	3,678	2,045	55.6	1,933	598	31.0
1986	18,758	5,117	27.3	16,880	4,469	26.5	3,631	1,921	52.9	1,685	553	32.8
1985	18,075	5,236	29.0	16,276	4,605	28.3	3,561	1,983	55.7	1,602	532	33.2
1984	16,916	4,806	28.4	15,293	4,192	27.4	3,139	1,764	56.2	1,481	545	36.8
1983	16,544	4,633	28.0	15,075	4,113	27.3	3,032	1,670	55.1	1,364	457	33.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All people			People in families						Unrelated individuals		
		Below poverty level		All families			Families with female householder, no husband present				Below poverty level	
					Below poverty level			Below poverty level				
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC[2]—Con.												
1982	14,385	4,301	29.9	13,242	3,865	29.2	2,664	1,601	60.1	1,018	358	35.1
1981	14,021	3,713	26.5	12,922	3,349	25.9	2,622	1,465	55.9	1,005	313	31.1
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	12,547	3,143	25.1	2,421	1,319	54.5	970	312	32.2
1979	13,371	2,921	21.8	12,291	2,599	21.1	2,058	1,053	51.2	991	286	28.8
1978	12,079	2,607	21.6	11,193	2,343	20.9	1,817	1,024	56.4	886	264	29.8
1977	12,046	2,700	22.4	11,249	2,463	21.9	1,901	1,077	56.7	797	237	29.8
1976	11,269	2,783	24.7	10,552	2,516	23.8	1,766	1,000	56.6	716	266	37.2
1975	11,117	2,991	26.9	10,472	2,755	26.3	1,842	1,053	57.2	645	236	36.6
1974	11,201	2,575	23.0	10,584	2,374	22.4	1,723	915	53.1	617	201	32.6
1973	10,795	2,366	21.9	10,269	2,209	21.5	1,534	881	57.4	526	157	29.9
1972	10,588	2,414	22.8	10,099	2,252	22.3	1,370	733	53.5	488	162	33.2
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER												
2001	12,465	1,275	10.2	10,745	873	8.1	1,333	198	14.8	1,682	393	23.4
2000[1]	12,672	1,258	9.9	11,044	895	8.1	1,231	289	23.4	1,588	350	22.0
2000[r]	11,305	1,214	10.7	9,894	932	9.4	1,052	206	19.6	1,375	271	19.7
1999	10,916	1,163	10.7	9,618	919	9.6	1,097	253	23.0	1,267	238	18.8
1998	10,673	1,360	12.5	9,576	1,087	11.4	1,123	373	33.2	1,266	257	20.3
1997	10,482	1,468	14.0	9,312	1,116	12.0	932	313	33.6	1,134	327	28.9
1996	10,054	1,454	14.5	8,900	1,172	13.2	1,018	300	29.5	1,120	255	22.8
1995	9,644	1,411	14.6	8,582	1,112	13.0	919	266	28.9	1,013	260	25.6
1994	6,654	974	14.6	5,915	776	13.1	582	137	23.6	696	179	25.7
1993	7,434	1,134	15.3	6,609	898	13.6	725	126	17.4	791	228	28.8
1992[r]	7,779	985	12.7	6,922	787	11.4	729	183	25.0	828	193	23.3
1991[r]	7,192	996	13.8	6,367	773	12.1	721	177	24.6	785	209	26.6
1990	7,014	858	12.2	6,300	712	11.3	638	132	20.7	668	124	18.5
1989	6,673	939	14.1	5,917	779	13.2	614	212	34.6	712	144	20.2
1988[r]	6,447	1,117	17.3	5,767	942	16.3	650	263	40.5	651	160	24.5
1987[r]	6,322	1,021	16.1	5,785	875	15.1	584	187	32.0	516	138	26.8

[r]For 2000, figures are based on a November 2001 weighting correction. For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls. For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file. For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.

NA Not available.

[1]Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2]Hispanics may be of any race.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table A-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level			Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2001	72,021	11,733	16.3	70,950	11,175	15.8	175,685	17,760	10.1	33,769	3,414	10.1
2000[1]	71,741	11,587	16.2	70,538	11,005	15.6	173,638	16,671	9.6	33,566	3,323	9.9
2000[r]	71,936	11,553	16.1	70,767	11,018	15.6	171,009	16,143	9.4	32,978	3,359	10.2
1999	71,731	12,109	16.9	70,480	11,510	16.3	169,141	16,982	10.0	32,621	3,167	9.7
1998	71,338	13,467	18.9	70,253	12,845	18.3	167,327	17,623	10.5	32,394	3,386	10.5
1997	71,069	14,113	19.9	69,844	13,422	19.2	165,329	18,085	10.9	32,082	3,376	10.5
1996	70,650	14,463	20.5	69,411	13,764	19.8	163,691	18,638	11.4	31,877	3,428	10.8
1995	70,566	14,665	20.8	69,425	13,999	20.2	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1994	70,020	15,289	21.8	68,819	14,610	21.2	160,329	19,107	11.9	31,267	3,663	11.7
1993	69,292	15,727	22.7	68,040	14,961	22.0	159,208	19,781	12.4	30,779	3,755	12.2
1992[r]	68,440	15,294	22.3	67,256	14,521	21.6	157,680	18,793	11.9	30,430	3,928	12.9
1991[r]	65,918	14,341	21.8	64,800	13,658	21.1	154,684	17,586	11.4	30,590	3,781	12.4
1990	65,049	13,431	20.6	63,908	12,715	19.9	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1989	64,144	12,590	19.6	63,225	12,001	19.0	152,282	15,575	10.2	29,566	3,363	11.4
1988[r]	63,747	12,455	19.5	62,906	11,935	19.0	150,761	15,809	10.5	29,022	3,481	12.0
1987[r]	63,294	12,843	20.3	62,423	12,275	19.7	149,201	15,815	10.6	28,487	3,563	12.5
1986	62,948	12,876	20.5	62,009	12,257	19.8	147,631	16,017	10.8	27,975	3,477	12.4
1985	62,876	13,010	20.7	62,019	12,483	20.1	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1984	62,447	13,420	21.5	61,681	12,929	21.0	144,551	16,952	11.7	26,818	3,330	12.4
1983	62,334	13,911	22.3	61,578	13,427	21.8	143,052	17,767	12.4	26,313	3,625	13.8
1982	62,345	13,647	21.9	61,565	13,139	21.3	141,328	17,000	12.0	25,738	3,751	14.6
1981	62,449	12,505	20.0	61,756	12,068	19.5	139,477	15,464	11.1	25,231	3,853	15.3
1980	62,914	11,543	18.3	62,168	11,114	17.9	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1979	63,375	10,377	16.4	62,646	9,993	16.0	135,333	12,014	8.9	24,194	3,682	15.2
1978	62,311	9,931	15.9	61,987	9,722	15.7	130,169	11,332	8.7	23,175	3,233	14.0
1977	63,137	10,288	16.2	62,823	10,028	16.0	128,262	11,316	8.8	22,468	3,177	14.1
1976	64,028	10,273	16.0	63,729	10,081	15.8	126,175	11,389	9.0	22,100	3,313	15.0
1975	65,079	11,104	17.1	64,750	10,882	16.8	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1974	66,134	10,156	15.4	65,802	9,967	15.1	122,101	10,132	8.3	21,127	3,085	14.6
1973	66,959	9,642	14.4	66,626	9,453	14.2	120,060	9,977	8.3	20,602	3,354	16.3
1972	67,930	10,284	15.1	67,592	10,082	14.9	117,957	10,438	8.8	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971	68,816	10,551	15.3	68,474	10,344	15.1	115,911	10,735	9.3	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970	69,159	10,440	15.1	68,815	10,235	14.9	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1969	69,090	9,691	14.0	68,746	9,501	13.8	111,528	9,669	8.7	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968	70,385	10,954	15.6	70,035	10,739	15.3	108,684	9,803	9.0	18,559	4,632	25.0
1967	70,408	11,656	16.6	70,058	11,427	16.3	107,024	10,725	10.0	18,240	5,388	29.5
1966	70,218	12,389	17.6	69,869	12,146	17.4	105,241	11,007	10.5	17,929	5,114	28.5
1965	69,986	14,676	21.0	69,638	14,388	20.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1964	69,711	16,051	23.0	69,364	15,736	22.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1963	69,181	16,005	23.1	68,837	15,691	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1962	67,722	16,963	25.0	67,385	16,630	24.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961	66,121	16,909	25.6	65,792	16,577	25.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	65,601	17,634	26.9	65,275	17,288	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959	64,315	17,552	27.3	63,995	17,208	26.9	96,685	16,457	17.0	15,557	5,481	35.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
WHITE												
2001	56,089	7,527	13.4	55,238	7,086	12.8	143,796	12,555	8.7	29,790	2,656	8.9
2000[1]	55,980	7,307	13.1	55,021	6,834	12.4	142,164	11,754	8.3	29,703	2,584	8.7
2000[r]	56,412	7,283	12.9	55,463	6,838	12.3	140,463	11,359	8.1	29,122	2,601	8.9
1999	56,232	7,568	13.5	55,274	7,123	12.9	139,261	11,945	8.6	28,880	2,409	8.3
1998	56,016	8,443	15.1	55,126	7,935	14.4	138,061	12,456	9.0	28,759	2,555	8.9
1997	55,863	8,990	16.1	54,870	8,441	15.4	136,784	12,838	9.4	28,553	2,569	9.0
1996	55,606	9,044	16.3	54,599	8,488	15.5	135,586	12,940	9.5	28,464	2,667	9.4
1995	55,444	8,981	16.2	54,532	8,474	15.5	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1994	55,186	9,346	16.9	54,221	8,826	16.3	133,289	13,187	9.9	27,985	2,846	10.2
1993	54,639	9,752	17.8	53,614	9,123	17.0	132,680	13,535	10.2	27,580	2,939	10.7
1992[r]	54,110	9,399	17.4	53,110	8,752	16.5	131,694	12,871	9.8	27,256	2,989	11.0
1991[r]	52,523	8,848	16.8	51,627	8,316	16.1	130,312	12,097	9.3	27,297	2,802	10.3
1990	51,929	8,232	15.9	51,028	7,696	15.1	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1989	51,400	7,599	14.8	50,704	7,164	14.1	128,974	10,647	8.3	26,479	2,539	9.6
1988[r]	51,203	7,435	14.5	50,590	7,095	14.0	128,031	10,687	8.3	26,001	2,593	10.0
1987[r]	51,012	7,788	15.3	50,360	7,398	14.7	126,991	10,703	8.4	25,602	2,704	10.6
1986	51,111	8,209	16.1	50,356	7,714	15.3	125,998	11,285	9.0	25,173	2,689	10.7
1985	51,031	8,253	16.2	50,358	7,838	15.6	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1984	50,814	8,472	16.7	50,192	8,086	16.1	123,922	11,904	9.6	24,206	2,579	10.7
1983	50,726	8,862	17.5	50,183	8,534	17.0	123,014	12,347	10.0	23,754	2,776	11.7
1982	50,920	8,678	17.0	50,305	8,282	16.5	121,766	11,971	9.8	23,234	2,870	12.4
1981	51,140	7,785	15.2	50,553	7,429	14.7	120,574	10,790	8.9	22,791	2,978	13.1
1980	51,653	7,181	13.9	51,002	6,817	13.4	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1979	52,262	6,193	11.8	51,687	5,909	11.4	117,583	8,110	6.9	21,898	2,911	13.3
1978	51,669	5,831	11.3	51,409	5,674	11.0	113,832	7,897	6.9	20,950	2,530	12.1
1977	52,563	6,097	11.6	52,299	5,943	11.4	112,374	7,893	7.0	20,316	2,426	11.9
1976	53,428	6,189	11.6	53,167	6,034	11.3	110,717	7,890	7.1	20,020	2,633	13.2
1975	54,405	6,927	12.7	54,126	6,748	12.5	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1974	55,590	6,223	11.2	55,320	6,079	11.0	107,579	7,053	6.6	19,206	2,460	12.8
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	56,211	5,462	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,698	14.4
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57,181	5,784	10.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,072	16.8
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,119	6,341	10.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,605	19.9
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,472	6,138	10.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,011	22.6
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58,578	5,667	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,052	23.3
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,373	10.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17,062	3,939	23.1
1967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,729	11.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,791	4,646	27.7
1966	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,204	12.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16,514	4,357	26.4
1965	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8,595	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,229	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,386	20.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,744	33.1
NON-HISPANIC WHITE												
2001	44,095	4,194	9.5	43,459	3,887	8.9	122,470	8,811	7.2	27,973	2,266	8.1
2000[1]	44,244	4,018	9.1	43,554	3,715	8.5	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
2000[r]	45,155	4,185	9.3	44,447	3,886	8.7	121,454	8,083	6.7	27,308	2,264	8.3
1999	45,243	4,252	9.4	44,527	3,921	8.8	120,905	8,559	7.1	27,187	2,063	7.6
1998	45,355	4,822	10.6	44,670	4,458	10.0	120,282	8,760	7.3	27,118	2,217	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
NON-HISPANIC WHITE—Con.												
1997	45,491	5,204	11.4	44,665	4,759	10.7	119,373	9,088	7.6	26,995	2,200	8.1
1996	45,605	5,072	11.1	44,844	4,656	10.4	118,822	9,074	7.6	27,033	2,316	8.6
1995	45,689	5,115	11.2	44,973	4,745	10.6	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1994	46,668	5,823	12.5	45,874	5,404	11.8	119,192	9,732	8.2	26,684	2,556	9.6
1993	46,096	6,255	13.6	45,322	5,819	12.8	118,475	9,964	8.4	26,272	2,663	10.1
1992[r]	45,590	6,017	13.2	44,833	5,558	12.4	117,386	9,461	8.1	26,025	2,724	10.5
1991[r]	45,236	5,918	13.1	44,506	5,497	12.4	117,672	9,244	7.9	26,208	2,580	9.8
1990	44,797	5,532	12.3	44,045	5,106	11.6	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1989	44,492	5,110	11.5	43,938	4,779	10.9	116,983	8,154	7.0	25,504	2,335	9.2
1988[r]	44,438	4,888	11.0	43,910	4,594	10.5	116,479	8,293	7.1	25,044	2,384	9.5
1987[r]	44,461	5,230	11.8	43,907	4,902	11.2	115,721	8,327	7.2	24,754	2,472	10.0
1986	44,664	5,789	13.0	44,041	5,388	12.2	115,157	8,963	7.8	24,298	2,492	10.3
1985	44,752	5,745	12.8	44,199	5,421	12.3	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1984	44,886	6,156	13.7	44,349	5,828	13.1	114,180	9,734	8.5	23,402	2,410	10.3
1983	44,830	6,649	14.8	44,374	6,381	14.4	113,570	10,279	9.1	22,992	2,610	11.4
1982	45,531	6,566	14.4	45,001	6,229	13.8	113,717	10,082	8.9	22,655	2,714	12.0
1981	45,950	5,946	12.9	45,440	5,639	12.4	112,722	9,207	8.2	22,237	2,834	12.7
1980	46,578	5,510	11.8	45,969	5,174	11.3	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1979	46,967	4,730	10.1	46,448	4,476	9.6	110,509	6,930	6.3	21,339	2,759	12.9
1978	46,819	4,506	9.6	46,606	4,383	9.4	107,481	6,837	6.4	20,431	2,412	11.8
1977	47,689	4,714	9.9	47,459	4,582	9.7	106,063	6,772	6.4	19,812	2,316	11.7
1976	48,824	4,799	9.8	48,601	4,664	9.6	104,846	6,720	6.4	19,565	2,506	12.8
1975	49,670	5,342	10.8	49,421	5,185	10.5	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
1974	50,759	4,820	9.5	50,520	4,697	9.3	101,894	6,051	5.9	18,810	2,346	12.5
BLACK												
2001	11,556	3,492	30.2	11,419	3,423	30.0	21,462	4,018	18.7	2,853	626	21.9
2000[1]	11,480	3,581	31.2	11,296	3,495	30.9	21,161	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
2000[r]	11,407	3,487	30.6	11,242	3,417	30.4	21,556	3,752	17.4	2,789	623	22.4
1999	11,357	3,759	33.1	11,132	3,644	32.7	21,261	3,975	18.7	2,754	626	22.7
1998	11,317	4,151	36.7	11,176	4,073	36.4	20,837	4,222	20.3	2,723	718	26.4
1997	11,367	4,225	37.2	11,193	4,116	36.8	20,400	4,191	20.5	2,691	700	26.0
1996	11,338	4,519	39.9	11,155	4,411	39.5	20,155	4,515	22.4	2,616	661	25.3
1995	11,369	4,761	41.9	11,198	4,644	41.5	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1994	11,211	4,906	43.8	11,044	4,787	43.3	19,585	4,590	23.4	2,557	700	27.4
1993	11,127	5,125	46.1	10,969	5,030	45.9	19,272	5,049	26.2	2,510	702	28.0
1992[r]	10,956	5,106	46.6	10,823	5,015	46.3	18,952	4,884	25.8	2,504	838	33.5
1991[r]	10,350	4,755	45.9	10,178	4,637	45.6	18,355	4,607	25.1	2,606	880	33.8
1990	10,162	4,550	44.8	9,980	4,412	44.2	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1989	10,012	4,375	43.7	9,847	4,257	43.2	17,833	4,164	23.3	2,487	763	30.7
1988[r]	9,865	4,296	43.5	9,681	4,148	42.8	17,548	4,275	24.4	2,436	785	32.2
1987[r]	9,730	4,385	45.1	9,546	4,234	44.4	17,245	4,361	25.3	2,387	774	32.4
1986	9,629	4,148	43.1	9,467	4,037	42.7	16,911	4,113	24.3	2,331	722	31.0
1985	9,545	4,157	43.6	9,405	4,057	43.1	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1984	9,480	4,413	46.6	9,356	4,320	46.2	16,369	4,368	26.7	2,238	710	31.7
1983	9,417	4,398	46.7	9,245	4,273	46.2	16,065	4,694	29.2	2,197	791	36.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level							
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BLACK—Con.												
1982	9,400	4,472	47.6	9,269	4,388	47.3	15,692	4,415	28.1	2,124	811	38.2
1981	9,374	4,237	45.2	9,291	4,170	44.9	15,358	4,117	26.8	2,102	820	39.0
1980	9,368	3,961	42.3	9,287	3,906	42.1	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1979	9,307	3,833	41.2	9,172	3,745	40.8	14,596	3,478	23.8	2,040	740	36.2
1978	9,229	3,830	41.5	9,168	3,781	41.2	13,774	3,133	22.7	1,954	662	33.9
1977	9,296	3,888	41.8	9,253	3,850	41.6	13,483	3,137	23.3	1,930	701	36.3
1976	9,322	3,787	40.6	9,291	3,758	40.4	13,224	3,163	23.9	1,852	644	34.8
1975	9,421	3,925	41.7	9,374	3,884	41.4	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1974	9,439	3,755	39.8	9,384	3,713	39.6	12,539	2,836	22.6	1,721	591	34.3
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,405	3,822	40.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,672	620	37.1
1972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,426	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,603	640	39.9
1971	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,414	3,836	40.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,584	623	39.3
1970	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,448	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,422	683	48.0
1969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,290	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,373	689	50.2
1968	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,374	655	47.7
1967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,341	715	53.3
1966	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,311	722	55.1
1959	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5,022	65.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	711	62.5
HISPANIC[2]												
2001	12,763	3,570	28.0	12,539	3,433	27.4	22,653	4,014	17.7	1,896	413	21.8
2000[1]	12,399	3,522	28.4	12,115	3,342	27.6	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
2000[r]	11,884	3,328	28.0	11,627	3,173	27.3	19,951	3,472	17.4	1,882	353	18.8
1999	11,560	3,506	30.3	11,300	3,382	29.9	19,356	3,575	18.5	1,752	358	20.4
1998	11,152	3,837	34.4	10,921	3,670	33.6	18,668	3,877	20.8	1,696	356	21.0
1997	10,802	3,972	36.8	10,625	3,865	36.4	18,217	3,951	21.7	1,617	384	23.8
1996	10,511	4,237	40.3	10,255	4,090	39.9	17,587	4,089	23.3	1,516	370	24.4
1995	10,213	4,080	40.0	10,011	3,938	39.3	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1994	9,822	4,075	41.5	9,621	3,956	41.1	16,192	4,018	24.8	1,428	323	22.6
1993	9,462	3,873	40.9	9,188	3,666	39.9	15,708	3,956	25.2	1,390	297	21.4
1992[r]	9,081	3,637	40.0	8,829	3,440	39.0	15,268	3,668	24.0	1,298	287	22.1
1991[r]	7,648	3,094	40.4	7,473	2,977	39.8	13,279	3,008	22.7	1,143	237	20.8
1990	7,457	2,865	38.4	7,300	2,750	37.7	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1989	7,186	2,603	36.2	7,040	2,496	35.5	12,536	2,616	20.9	1,024	211	20.6
1988[r]	7,003	2,631	37.6	6,908	2,576	37.3	12,056	2,501	20.7	1,005	225	22.4
1987[r]	6,792	2,670	39.3	6,692	2,606	38.9	11,718	2,509	21.4	885	243	27.5
1986	6,646	2,507	37.7	6,511	2,413	37.1	11,206	2,406	21.5	906	204	22.5
1985	6,475	2,606	40.3	6,346	2,512	39.6	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1984	6,068	2,376	39.2	5,982	2,317	38.7	10,029	2,254	22.5	819	176	21.5
1983	6,066	2,312	38.1	5,977	2,251	37.7	9,697	2,148	22.5	782	173	22.1
1982	5,527	2,181	39.5	5,436	2,117	38.9	8,262	1,963	23.8	596	159	26.6
1981	5,369	1,925	35.9	5,291	1,874	35.4	8,084	1,642	20.3	568	146	25.7
1980	5,276	1,749	33.2	5,211	1,718	33.0	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1979	5,483	1,535	28.0	5,426	1,505	27.7	7,314	1,232	16.8	574	154	26.8
1978	5,012	1,384	27.6	4,972	1,354	27.2	6,527	1,098	16.8	539	125	23.2
1977	5,028	1,422	28.3	5,000	1,402	28.0	6,500	1,164	17.9	518	113	21.9
1976	4,771	1,443	30.2	4,736	1,424	30.1	6,034	1,212	20.1	464	128	27.7
1975	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,896	1,619	33.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	137	32.6
1974	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,939	1,414	28.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	117	28.9
1973	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,910	1,364	27.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95	24.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2001—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	Under 18 years						18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	All people			Related children in families				Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total			Total		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER												
2001	3,215	369	11.5	3,169	353	11.1	8,352	814	9.7	899	92	10.2
2000[1]	3,294	420	12.7	3,256	407	12.5	8,500	756	8.9	878	82	9.3
2000[r]	3,103	447	14.4	3,070	434	14.1	7,370	681	9.2	833	86	10.3
1999	3,057	361	11.8	3,026	348	11.5	7,059	717	10.2	800	85	10.6
1998	3,137	564	18.0	3,099	542	17.5	6,951	698	10.0	785	97	12.4
1997	3,096	628	20.3	3,061	608	19.9	6,680	753	11.3	705	87	12.3
1996	2,924	571	19.5	2,899	553	19.1	6,484	821	12.7	647	63	9.7
1995	2,900	564	19.5	2,858	532	18.6	6,123	757	12.4	622	89	14.3
1994	1,739	318	18.3	1,719	308	17.9	4,401	589	13.4	513	67	13.0
1993	2,061	375	18.2	2,029	358	17.6	4,871	680	14.0	503	79	15.6
1992[r]	2,218	363	16.4	2,199	352	16.0	5,067	568	11.2	494	53	10.8
1991[r]	2,056	360	17.5	2,036	348	17.1	4,582	565	12.3	555	70	12.7
1990	2,126	374	17.6	2,098	356	17.0	4,375	422	9.6	514	62	12.1
1989	1,983	392	19.8	1,945	368	18.9	4,225	512	12.1	465	34	7.4
1988[r]	1,970	474	24.1	1,949	458	23.5	4,035	583	14.4	442	60	13.5
1987[r]	1,937	455	23.5	1,908	432	22.7	4,010	510	12.7	375	56	15.0

[r]For 2000, figures are based on a November 2001 weighting correction. For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls. For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file. For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.

NA Not available.

[1]Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.
[2]Hispanics may be of any race.

Note: Prior to 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies were included in people in families. Beginning in 1979, people in unrelated subfamilies are included in all people but are excluded from people in families.

Table A-3.
Poverty Status of Families by Type of Family: 1959 to 2001

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year]

Year and characteristic	All families			Married-couple families			Male householder, no wife present			Female householder, no husband present		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL RACES												
2001	74,340	6,813	9.2	56,755	2,760	4.9	4,440	583	13.1	13,146	3,470	26.4
2000[1]	73,778	6,400	8.7	56,598	2,636	4.7	4,277	485	11.3	12,903	3,278	25.4
2000[r]	72,388	6,222	8.6	55,611	2,638	4.7	4,252	488	11.5	12,525	3,096	24.7
1999	72,031	6,676	9.3	55,315	2,673	4.8	4,028	472	11.7	12,687	3,531	27.8
1998	71,551	7,186	10.0	54,778	2,879	5.3	3,977	476	12.0	12,796	3,831	29.9
1997	70,884	7,324	10.3	54,321	2,821	5.2	3,911	508	13.0	12,652	3,995	31.6
1996	70,241	7,708	11.0	53,604	3,010	5.6	3,847	531	13.8	12,790	4,167	32.6
1995	69,597	7,532	10.8	53,570	2,982	5.6	3,513	493	14.0	12,514	4,057	32.4
1994	69,313	8,053	11.6	53,865	3,272	6.1	3,228	549	17.0	12,220	4,232	34.6
1993	68,506	8,393	12.3	53,181	3,481	6.5	2,914	488	16.8	12,411	4,424	35.6
1992[r]	68,216	8,144	11.9	53,090	3,385	6.4	3,065	484	15.8	12,061	4,275	35.4
1991[r]	67,175	7,712	11.5	52,457	3,158	6.0	3,025	392	13.0	11,693	4,161	35.6
1990	66,322	7,098	10.7	52,147	2,981	5.7	2,907	349	12.0	11,268	3,768	33.4
1989	66,090	6,784	10.3	52,137	2,931	5.6	2,884	348	12.1	10,890	3,504	32.2
1988[r]	65,837	6,874	10.4	52,100	2,897	5.6	2,847	336	11.8	10,890	3,642	33.4
1987[r]	65,204	7,005	10.7	51,675	3,011	5.8	2,833	340	12.0	10,696	3,654	34.2
1986	64,491	7,023	10.9	51,537	3,123	6.1	2,510	287	11.4	10,445	3,613	34.6
1985	63,558	7,223	11.4	50,933	3,438	6.7	2,414	311	12.9	10,211	3,474	34.0
1984	62,706	7,277	11.6	50,350	3,488	6.9	2,228	292	13.1	10,129	3,498	34.5
1983	62,015	7,647	12.3	50,081	3,815	7.6	2,038	268	13.2	9,896	3,564	36.0
1982	61,393	7,512	12.2	49,908	3,789	7.6	2,016	290	14.4	9,469	3,434	36.3
1981	61,019	6,851	11.2	49,630	3,394	6.8	1,986	205	10.3	9,403	3,252	34.6
1980	60,309	6,217	10.3	49,294	3,032	6.2	1,933	213	11.0	9,082	2,972	32.7
1979	59,550	5,461	9.2	49,112	2,640	5.4	1,733	176	10.2	8,705	2,645	30.4
1978	57,804	5,280	9.1	47,692	2,474	5.2	1,654	152	9.2	8,458	2,654	31.4
1977	57,215	5,311	9.3	47,385	2,524	5.3	1,594	177	11.1	8,236	2,610	31.7
1976	56,710	5,311	9.4	47,497	2,606	5.5	1,500	162	10.8	7,713	2,543	33.0
1975	56,245	5,450	9.7	47,318	2,904	6.1	1,445	116	8.0	7,482	2,430	32.5
1974	55,698	4,922	8.8	47,069	2,474	5.3	1,399	125	8.9	7,230	2,324	32.1
1973	55,053	4,828	8.8	46,812	2,482	5.3	1,438	154	10.7	6,804	2,193	32.2
1972	54,373	5,075	9.3	46,314	(NA)	(NA)	1,452	(NA)	(NA)	6,607	2,158	32.7
1971	53,296	5,303	10.0	45,752	(NA)	(NA)	1,353	(NA)	(NA)	6,191	2,100	33.9
1970	52,227	5,260	10.1	44,739	(NA)	(NA)	1,487	(NA)	(NA)	6,001	1,952	32.5
1969	51,586	5,008	9.7	44,436	(NA)	(NA)	1,559	(NA)	(NA)	5,591	1,827	32.7
1968	50,511	5,047	10.0	43,842	(NA)	(NA)	1,228	(NA)	(NA)	5,441	1,755	32.3
1967	49,835	5,667	11.4	43,292	(NA)	(NA)	1,210	(NA)	(NA)	5,333	1,774	33.3
1966	48,921	5,784	11.8	42,553	(NA)	(NA)	1,197	(NA)	(NA)	5,171	1,721	33.1
1965	48,278	6,721	13.9	42,107	(NA)	(NA)	1,179	(NA)	(NA)	4,992	1,916	38.4
1964	47,836	7,160	15.0	41,648	(NA)	(NA)	1,182	(NA)	(NA)	5,006	1,822	36.4
1963	47,436	7,554	15.9	41,311	(NA)	(NA)	1,243	(NA)	(NA)	4,882	1,972	40.4
1962	46,998	8,077	17.2	40,923	(NA)	(NA)	1,334	(NA)	(NA)	4,741	2,034	42.9
1961	46,341	8,391	18.1	40,405	(NA)	(NA)	1,293	(NA)	(NA)	4,643	1,954	42.1
1960	45,435	8,243	18.1	39,624	(NA)	(NA)	1,202	(NA)	(NA)	4,609	1,955	42.4
1959	45,054	8,320	18.5	39,335	(NA)	(NA)	1,226	(NA)	(NA)	4,493	1,916	42.6

[r]For 2000, figures are based on a November 2001 weighting correction. For 1992, figures are based on 1990 census population controls. For 1991, figures are revised to correct for nine omitted weights from the original March 1992 CPS file. For 1988 and 1987, figures are based on new processing procedures and are also revised to reflect corrections to the files after publication of the 1988 advance report, *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States: 1988*, P-60, No. 166.

NA Not available.

[1]Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000 household sample expansion.

Note: Before 1979, unrelated subfamilies were included in all families. Beginning in 1979, unrelated subfamilies are excluded from all families.

Appendix B:

SAMPLE EXPANSION AND INTRODUCTION OF CENSUS 2000-BASED POPULATION CONTROLS

INTRODUCTION

The 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS) served as a tool for testing two methodological changes: (1) a sample expansion of the Annual Demographic Supplement (informally called the March Supplement) and (2) the introduction of new Census 2000-based population controls. The following section first describes how the methodology changed, then discusses how the changes affected poverty estimates.

Description of CPS Sample Expansion: The Census Bureau tested a 28,000 household expansion in the interviewed sample for the CPS Annual Demographic Supplement in 2001. The original sample size of approximately 50,000 interviewed households for the 2001 CPS Annual Demographic Supplement was increased to approximately 78,000. The primary goal of the sample expansion was to produce more reliable estimates of low-income children without health insurance for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) through reduced variances. Although the SCHIP sample expansion was specifically targeted toward producing better children's health insurance estimates at the state level, other state estimates, as well as national estimates, improved.

Description of Change in Population Controls: In order to produce estimates for the entire civilian noninstitutional population, Census Bureau analysts must weight the CPS sample results to independent estimates of the population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. These independent estimates are developed by using civilian noninstitutional population counts from the decennial censuses and projecting them forward to current years using data on births, deaths, and net migration. Beginning with the 2002 CPS Annual Demographic Supplement, the independent estimates used as control totals for the CPS are based on civilian noninstitutional population benchmarks established by Census 2000.

CPS SAMPLE EXPANSION: EFFECTS ON POVERTY DATA

Table B-1 displays national-level poverty data from the original and expanded CPS samples, weighted with 1990 census population controls. Both samples yielded the same poverty rate for the United States in 2000: 11.3 percent. Poverty rates for demographic groups were raised or lowered by the expansion with about equal frequency, and usually the extent of the change was small in relation to the change's standard error. Statistically significant differences were few and were not concentrated among any single demographic group.[1] National-level poverty estimates from the expanded sample, therefore, look reasonable. At the state level, the sample expansion raised and lowered poverty rates with roughly equal frequency (see Table B-2). For further analysis about the CPS sample expansion and its effect on income and poverty estimates, see *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/adsmain.htm*.

[1] Usually when two estimates are "significantly different" it means that the difference was large enough, in relation to the difference's own standard error, for us to infer that the difference is "real," or more accurately, that there was a less than 10 percent chance that the difference merely came from sampling variation. In Table B-1, however, both sets of data estimate the same populations in the same period. Therefore, "significant" here means that we would have inferred that the estimates came from different populations, if we did not already know they were the same.

CENSUS 2000 POPULATION CONTROLS: EFFECTS ON POVERTY DATA

Weighting the estimates with Census 2000 population controls, instead of the 1990 census controls used in previous reports, affected poverty rate estimates only minimally—see Table B-3. The poverty rate for the United States remained at 11.3 percent in 2000, after reweighting with the new population controls. Among demographic groups, however, the reweighting tended to raise poverty rates more often than it lowered them. Most differences between the two sets of estimates were 0.2 percentage points or less, and occurred apparently randomly across demographic groups. For further information about CPS weighting procedures, see Technical Paper 63RV, available at *www.bls.census.gov/cps/tp/tp63.htm*.

Table B-1.
Effect of CPS Sample Expansion on Estimates of People and Families in Poverty: 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Expanded sample				Original sample				Difference (expanded sample minus original sample)[1]			
	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)
PEOPLE												
Total	**31,089**	**628**	**11.3**	**0.2**	**31,054**	**879**	**11.3**	**0.3**	**35**	**533**	-	**0.2**
Family Status												
In families	22,019	538	9.6	0.2	22,015	754	9.6	0.3	4	457	-	0.2
Householder	6,284	163	8.7	0.2	6,222	228	8.6	0.3	62	138	0.1	0.2
Related children under 18	10,905	320	15.4	0.5	11,018	450	15.6	0.6	-113	273	-0.2	0.4
Related children under 6	4,078	205	17.6	0.8	3,917	282	16.9	1.1	161	170	*0.7	0.7
In unrelated subfamilies	576	91	41.1	5.0	510	120	38.5	7.1	66	72	2.6	4.3
Reference person	217	56	38.8	7.8	198	75	37.5	11.2	19	45	1.3	6.8
Children under 18	350	62	43.7	5.8	304	81	40.1	8.3	46	49	3.6	5.0
Unrelated individual	8,495	197	18.9	0.3	8,529	276	18.9	0.5	-35	168	-	0.3
Male	3,361	114	15.6	0.5	3,459	162	16.0	0.8	-97	98	*-0.4	0.4
Female	5,133	145	22.0	0.5	5,071	202	21.6	0.7	62	122	*0.4	0.4
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin												
White	21,298	530	9.4	0.2	21,242	742	9.4	0.3	56	432	-	0.2
Non-Hispanic	14,429	442	7.4	0.2	14,532	622	7.5	0.3	-103	362	-0.1	0.2
Black	8,023	298	22.4	0.8	7,862	415	22.0	1.2	161	292	0.4	0.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,136	122	9.9	1.1	1,214	176	10.7	1.5	-78	124	-0.9	1.1
Hispanic[3]	7,292	286	21.6	0.8	7,153	398	21.2	1.2	139	188	0.4	0.6
Age												
Under 18 years	11,486	326	16.0	0.5	11,553	459	16.1	0.6	-67	278	-0.1	0.4
18 to 64 years	16,363	465	9.6	0.3	16,143	648	9.4	0.4	220	392	0.1	0.2
65 years and over	3,240	128	9.9	0.4	3,359	179	10.2	0.5	*-119	109	-0.3	0.3
Nativity												
Native	26,488	585	10.8	0.2	26,351	818	10.7	0.3	137	495	0.1	0.2
Foreign born	4,601	290	15.4	0.9	4,704	411	15.7	1.3	-103	250	-0.3	0.8
Naturalized citizen	1,014	137	9.0	1.2	1,106	201	9.7	1.7	-93	123	-0.7	1.0
Not a citizen	3,587	257	19.2	1.2	3,597	360	19.4	1.8	-10	218	-0.2	1.1
Region												
Northeast	5,329	258	10.3	0.5	5,363	354	10.3	0.6	-34	218	-	0.4
Midwest	5,872	273	9.3	0.4	6,037	413	9.5	0.6	-165	263	-0.2	0.4
South	12,519	441	12.7	0.4	12,105	592	12.5	0.6	*414	342	0.2	0.3
West	7,369	355	11.7	0.5	7,550	474	11.9	0.7	-181	273	-0.2	0.4
Residence												
Inside metropolitan areas	24,182	562	10.8	0.2	24,136	786	10.8	0.3	46	476	-	0.2
Inside central cities	13,011	421	16.2	0.5	12,906	588	16.1	0.7	105	356	0.1	0.4
Outside central cities	11,171	391	7.7	0.3	11,230	550	7.8	0.4	-59	334	-	0.2
Outside metropolitan areas	6,907	380	13.4	0.7	6,919	533	13.4	1.0	-12	323	-	0.6
FAMILIES												
Total	**6,284**	**163**	**8.7**	**0.2**	**6,222**	**228**	**8.6**	**0.3**	**62**	**138**	**0.1**	**0.2**
White	4,252	130	7.0	0.2	4,151	179	6.9	0.3	101	104	0.1	0.2
Non-Hispanic	2,881	104	5.4	0.2	2,819	144	5.3	0.3	63	84	0.1	0.2
Black	1,699	78	19.3	0.9	1,685	109	19.1	1.3	15	77	0.2	0.9
Asian and Pacific Islander	207	26	7.8	1.0	235	40	8.8	1.5	*-29	28	-1.0	1.1
Hispanic[3]	1,463	72	19.0	1.0	1,431	100	18.5	1.4	33	47	0.5	0.6
Type of Family												
Married-couple	2,566	98	4.6	0.2	2,639	139	4.7	0.3	-72	85	-0.1	0.2
White	2,133	88	4.4	0.2	2,162	125	4.4	0.3	-29	73	-0.1	0.2
Non-Hispanic	1,416	71	3.2	0.2	1,447	101	3.3	0.2	-31	59	-0.1	0.1
Black	265	30	6.3	0.7	260	42	6.1	1.0	5	29	0.2	0.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	126	21	5.9	1.0	169	34	7.7	1.6	*-43	24	*-1.8	1.1
Hispanic[3]	742	51	14.2	1.0	741	71	14.1	1.4	-	34	-	0.7
Female householder, no husband present	3,243	111	25.4	1.0	3,096	152	24.7	1.3	*147	92	0.7	0.8
White	1,792	80	21.2	1.0	1,655	108	20.0	1.4	*137	62	*1.2	0.8
Non-Hispanic	1,230	66	18.0	1.0	1,126	88	16.9	1.4	*104	51	*1.1	0.8
Black	1,313	68	34.4	2.0	1,301	95	34.6	2.8	12	67	-0.2	2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	71	16	22.1	5.3	59	20	19.9	7.1	12	14	2.2	5.0
Hispanic[3]	624	46	35.7	3.1	597	64	34.2	4.0	27	30	1.5	1.9
Male householder, no wife present	476	40	11.3	1.0	488	57	11.5	1.4	-12	36	-0.2	0.9
White	326	33	10.1	1.1	334	47	10.2	1.5	-7	28	-0.1	0.9
Non-Hispanic	236	28	9.2	1.2	245	40	9.5	1.6	-10	24	-0.3	1.0
Black	121	20	16.3	2.9	123	29	16.2	4.0	-2	20	0.2	2.8
Asian and Pacific Islander	9	5	5.2	3.3	7	7	4.1	4.1	2	5	1.1	2.9
Hispanic[3]	97	18	13.5	2.7	92	25	12.5	3.5	5	12	0.9	1.6

- Represents zero.
* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.
For an explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.
[1]As a result of rounding, some differences may appear to be slightly higher or lower than the differences between the reported rates.
[2]Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives are not shown separately in this table because of the small sample of that population.
[3]Hispanics may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 Annual Demographic Supplement.

Table B-2.
Number of Poor and Poverty Rate by State: 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Expanded sample				Original sample				Difference (expanded sample minus original sample)[1]			
	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)
United States	**31,089**	**628**	**11.3**	**0.2**	**31,054**	**879**	**11.3**	**0.3**	**35**	**533**	**-**	**0.2**
Alabama	582	86	13.3	1.8	642	135	14.4	2.8	-59	92	-1.2	1.9
Alaska	47	9	7.5	1.4	53	15	8.2	2.2	-6	11	-0.7	1.6
Arizona	582	101	11.7	1.9	590	127	12.0	2.4	-8	57	-0.3	1.1
Arkansas	428	62	16.5	2.2	467	88	17.8	3.0	-39	46	-1.3	1.6
California	4,260	313	12.4	0.9	4,441	398	12.8	1.1	-181	193	-0.4	0.5
Colorado	405	63	9.6	1.4	343	95	8.1	2.2	62	69	1.5	1.6
Connecticut	250	44	7.6	1.3	219	78	6.6	2.3	31	61	1.0	1.8
Delaware	64	12	8.3	1.6	72	21	9.1	2.6	-8	14	-0.8	1.8
District of Columbia	78	12	15.2	2.2	75	18	14.9	3.4	3	13	0.3	2.3
Florida	1,696	167	11.0	1.0	1,604	208	10.6	1.3	93	97	0.4	0.6
Georgia	966	151	12.1	1.8	869	185	11.2	2.2	97	103	0.9	1.3
Hawaii	105	19	8.9	1.6	115	34	9.9	2.8	-10	26	-1.0	2.1
Idaho	160	26	12.4	1.9	161	35	12.9	2.6	-1	18	-0.4	1.3
Illinois	1,288	141	10.6	1.1	1,406	198	11.5	1.5	*-118	103	*-0.9	0.8
Indiana	506	81	8.5	1.3	504	140	8.7	2.3	3	103	-0.1	1.7
Iowa	234	41	8.3	1.4	206	64	7.2	2.2	28	44	1.1	1.5
Kansas	213	38	8.1	1.4	251	68	9.6	2.5	-38	49	-1.6	1.8
Kentucky	503	76	12.6	1.8	471	110	11.9	2.6	32	70	0.7	1.7
Louisiana	755	104	17.3	2.2	730	139	17.3	3.0	25	77	-	1.7
Maine	127	19	10.1	1.4	106	33	8.4	2.5	21	26	1.7	1.9
Maryland	377	70	7.2	1.3	387	122	7.6	2.3	-10	92	-0.4	1.7
Massachusetts	598	88	9.7	1.4	629	120	10.1	1.8	-31	59	-0.4	0.9
Michigan	968	117	9.8	1.1	993	161	10.0	1.5	-25	85	-0.2	0.8
Minnesota	269	56	5.6	1.1	285	94	6.0	1.9	-16	68	-0.4	1.4
Mississippi	421	65	15.0	2.1	358	80	12.9	2.7	*62	44	*2.1	1.5
Missouri	502	83	9.2	1.5	440	130	8.0	2.3	62	93	1.2	1.6
Montana	127	20	14.2	2.1	136	28	15.7	2.9	-10	14	-1.5	1.5
Nebraska	142	26	8.7	1.5	148	42	9.0	2.4	-6	28	-0.3	1.6
Nevada	169	30	8.7	1.5	170	46	8.5	2.2	-1	33	0.2	1.6
New Hampshire	55	13	4.6	1.0	64	26	5.2	2.1	-8	21	-0.6	1.6
New Jersey	596	88	7.3	1.0	666	124	8.0	1.4	*-70	66	-0.7	0.8
New Mexico	307	48	17.4	2.5	299	58	16.8	3.0	8	26	0.6	1.3
New York	2,530	191	13.8	1.0	2,460	247	13.4	1.3	71	124	0.4	0.6
North Carolina	962	122	12.4	1.5	911	155	12.1	1.9	51	80	0.2	1.0
North Dakota	63	10	10.2	1.6	61	17	10.1	2.6	1	11	0.1	1.8
Ohio	1,119	131	10.0	1.1	1,157	182	10.0	1.5	-38	94	-	0.8
Oklahoma	498	71	14.8	1.9	504	102	15.4	2.9	-6	61	-0.6	1.7
Oregon	361	59	10.7	1.7	382	96	11.2	2.7	-21	69	-0.5	1.9
Pennsylvania	1,013	120	8.6	1.0	1,062	169	8.9	1.4	-50	88	-0.3	0.7
Rhode Island	99	15	10.1	1.5	85	27	9.1	2.7	13	21	1.0	2.2
South Carolina	435	70	11.0	1.7	400	106	10.6	2.7	34	76	0.4	1.9
South Dakota	77	12	10.6	1.6	67	18	9.6	2.4	10	12	1.0	1.7
Tennessee	752	117	13.5	2.0	820	175	14.7	2.9	-68	106	-1.2	1.8
Texas	3,166	259	15.3	1.2	3,013	318	14.7	1.4	*153	147	*0.7	0.7
Utah	167	33	7.6	1.4	212	51	9.8	2.2	*-45	31	*-2.0	1.3
Vermont	60	10	10.1	1.6	71	19	11.3	2.8	-11	15	-1.2	2.2
Virginia	572	103	8.2	1.4	534	149	7.7	2.1	38	97	0.5	1.3
Washington	628	102	10.8	1.7	593	156	10.1	2.5	34	115	0.6	1.9
West Virginia	265	35	14.7	1.8	248	52	14.0	2.7	17	33	0.7	1.7
Wisconsin	490	76	9.3	1.4	518	134	9.6	2.4	-28	97	-0.3	1.7
Wyoming	52	9	10.9	1.7	54	13	11.0	2.6	-1	9	-0.1	1.7

-Represents zero.
*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. For explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" at *www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/poverty01/pov01src.pdf*.
[1]As a result of rounding, some differences may appear to be higher or lower than the differences between the reported rates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 Annual Demographic Supplement.

Table B-3.
People and Families in Poverty in 2000, Estimated With Census 2000-Based and 1990-Based Population Controls

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	2000-based controls				1990-based controls				Difference (2000-based controls minus 1990-based controls)[1]	
	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	90-percent C.I. (±)	Percent	90-percent C.I. (±)	Number	Percent
Total	**31,581**	**633**	**11.3**	**0.2**	**31,089**	**626**	**11.3**	**0.2**	**492**	**0.1**
Family Status										
In families	22,347	542	9.6	0.2	22,019	538	9.6	0.2	328	0.1
Householder	6,400	165	8.7	0.2	6,284	163	8.7	0.2	115	-
Related children under 18	11,005	321	15.6	0.5	10,905	320	15.4	0.5	100	0.2
Related children under 6	4,066	204	17.8	0.8	4,078	205	17.6	0.8	–12	0.3
In unrelated subfamilies	581	91	41.2	5.0	576	91	41.1	5.0	5	0.1
Reference person	223	56	39.1	7.7	217	56	38.8	7.8	6	0.4
Children under 18	348	62	43.7	5.8	350	62	43.7	5.8	–2	-
Unrelated individual	8,653	199	19.0	0.3	8,495	197	18.9	0.3	159	-
Male	3,426	115	15.7	0.5	3,361	114	15.6	0.5	64	0.1
Female	5,227	146	22.0	0.5	5,133	145	22.0	0.5	94	-
Race[2] and Hispanic Origin										
White	21,645	534	9.5	0.2	21,298	530	9.4	0.2	347	0.1
Non-Hispanic	14,366	441	7.4	0.2	14,429	442	7.4	0.2	–63	-
Black	7,982	297	22.5	0.8	8,023	298	22.4	0.8	–41	0.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,258	129	9.9	1.0	1,136	122	9.9	1.1	122	0.1
Hispanic[3]	7,747	295	21.5	0.8	7,292	286	21.6	0.8	455	–0.1
Age										
Under 18 years	11,587	328	16.2	0.5	11,486	326	16.0	0.5	101	0.2
18 to 64 years	16,671	469	9.6	0.3	16,363	465	9.6	0.3	308	-
65 years and over	3,323	127	9.9	0.4	3,240	126	9.9	0.4	83	-
Nativity										
Native	26,680	587	10.8	0.2	26,488	585	10.8	0.2	192	-
Foreign born	4,901	299	15.4	0.9	4,601	290	15.4	0.9	300	-
Naturalized citizen	1,060	140	9.0	1.1	1,014	137	9.0	1.2	46	-
Not a citizen	3,841	265	19.2	1.2	3,587	257	19.2	1.2	254	-
Region										
Northeast	5,474	281	10.3	0.5	5,329	258	10.3	0.5	146	-
Midwest	5,916	274	9.3	0.4	5,872	273	9.3	0.4	44	-
South	12,705	444	12.8	0.4	12,519	441	12.7	0.4	186	0.1
West	7,485	358	11.8	0.5	7,369	355	11.7	0.5	117	0.1
Residence										
Inside metropolitan areas	24,603	566	10.8	0.2	24,182	562	10.8	0.2	421	0.1
Inside central cities	13,257	425	16.3	0.5	13,011	421	16.2	0.5	246	0.1
Outside central cities	11,346	394	7.8	0.3	11,171	391	7.7	0.3	174	-
Outside metropolitan areas	6,978	382	13.5	0.7	6,907	380	13.4	0.7	71	-
FAMILIES										
Total	**6,400**	**165**	**8.7**	**0.2**	**6,284**	**163**	**8.7**	**0.2**	**115**	-
White	4,333	131	7.1	0.2	4,252	130	7.0	0.2	81	-
Non-Hispanic	2,896	105	5.4	0.2	2,881	104	5.4	0.2	15	-
Black	1,686	78	19.3	0.9	1,699	78	19.3	0.9	–13	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	142	22	5.9	0.9	207	26	7.8	1.0	–64	–1.9
Hispanic[3]	1,540	74	19.2	1.0	1,463	72	19.0	1.0	77	0.2
TYPE OF FAMILY										
Married-couple	2,637	99	4.7	0.2	2,566	98	4.6	0.2	70	-
White	2,181	89	4.4	0.2	2,133	88	4.4	0.2	47	-
Non-Hispanic	1,435	72	3.2	0.2	1,416	71	3.2	0.2	19	-
Black	266	30	6.3	0.7	265	30	6.3	0.7	1	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	47	13	9.7	2.7	126	21	5.9	1.0	–80	3.8
Hispanic[3]	772	52	14.2	1.0	742	51	14.2	1.0	30	0.1
Female householder, no husband present	3,278	112	25.4	0.9	3,243	111	25.4	1.0	36	-
White	1,820	81	21.2	1.0	1,792	80	21.2	1.0	28	-
Non-Hispanic	1,226	66	17.8	1.0	1,230	66	18.0	1.0	–4	–0.2
Black	1,300	68	34.3	2.0	1,313	68	34.4	2.0	–13	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	81	16	22.2	5.0	71	16	22.1	5.3	9	0.1
Hispanic[3]	664	48	36.4	3.0	624	46	35.7	3.1	40	0.7
Male householder, no wife present	485	41	11.3	1.0	476	40	11.3	1.0	9	-
White	332	34	10.1	1.1	326	33	10.1	1.1	5	-
Non-Hispanic	236	28	9.2	1.2	236	28	9.2	1.2	-	-
Black	120	20	16.3	3.0	121	20	16.3	2.9	–1	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	10	6	5.4	3.1	9	5	5.2	3.3	2	0.2
Hispanic[3]	104	19	13.6	2.6	97	18	13.5	2.7	6	0.1

- Represents zero.

[1]As a result of rounding, some differences may appear to be slightly higher or lower than the differences between the reported rates.
[2]Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives are not shown separately in this table because of the small sample of that population.
[3]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2001 Annual Demographic Supplement.

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